BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

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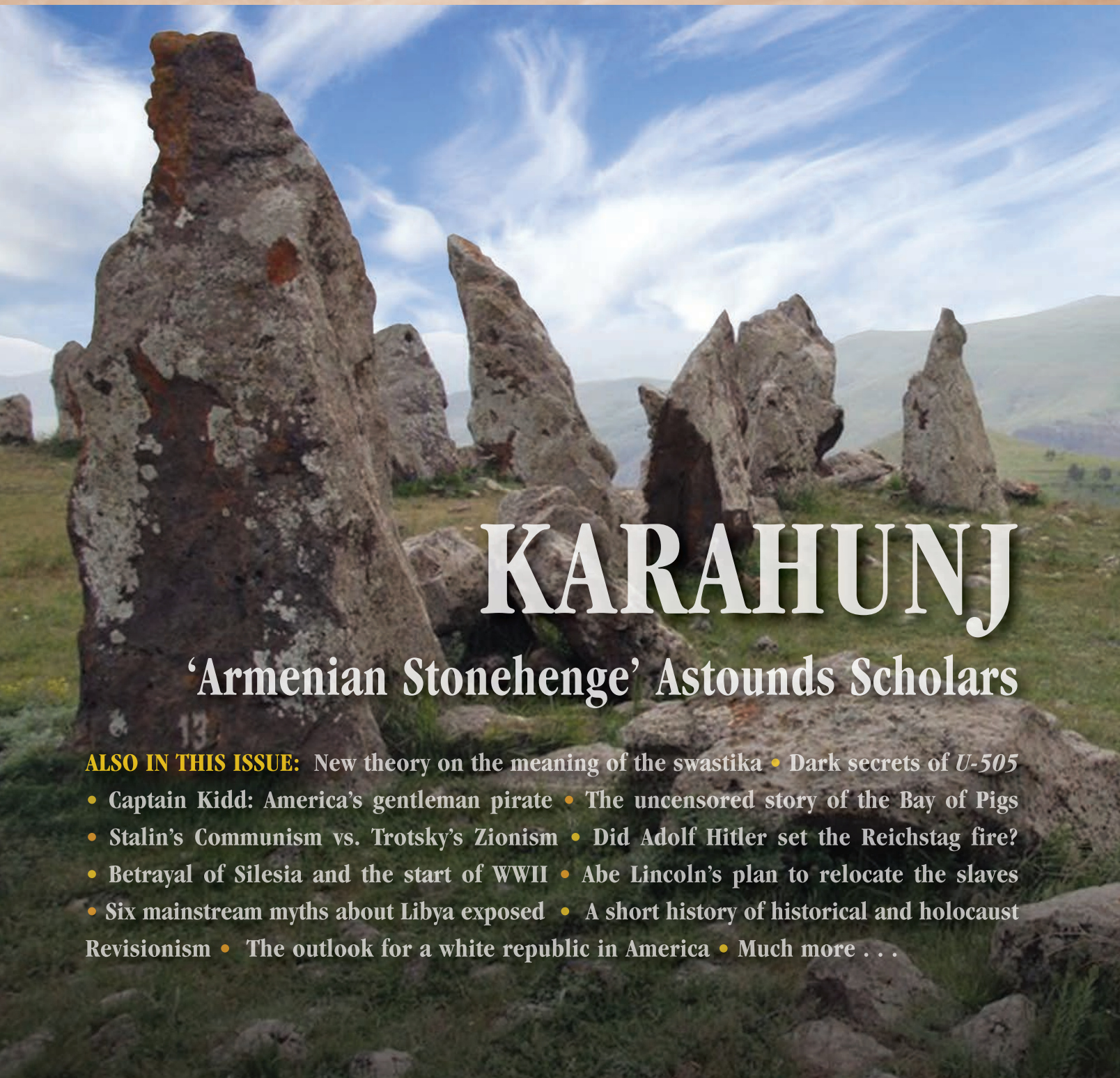

KARAHUNJ

'Armenian Stonehenge' Astounds Scholars

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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TBR Is Your Magazine, Too!

Reader input is taken very seriously here at The Barnes Review. As such, you will see in this issue several articles that were spawned from our call to subscribers to submit topics they would like see discussed. For instance, the story starting on page 33 on the true culprits behind the setting of the fire at the Reichstag in 1933 was suggested by several readers in our poll of some months ago entitled "You Pick the Topic."

But also in this issue you'll see articles on Captain William Kidd and the Bay of Pigs invasion. We commissioned the Captain Kidd article because more than a few of you wrote us letters in response to a "History You May Have Missed" item in the May/June 2011 issue. These letter writers said they wanted to know more about the true nature and history of the infamous pirate. And, our article starting on page 37 on the Bay of Pigs came about because of letters we received commenting on a piece by Michael Bradley in the March/April issue. You said you wanted to know more about the Bay of Pigs invasion and, hence, we have a very exciting article by a Cuban-American Revisionist scholar that sheds much-needed light on this pivotal event in modern American history.

We also had several letters recently asking for more information about Libya and Muammar Qadaffi and why in the world the United States would want to get involved in another no-win war against a Muslim nation that poses no threat to our security. For that you can see the article by Prof. James Petras—forwarded to us by a TBR reader—starting on page 52. In it Petras debunks six commonly touted myths about Libya and its nationalist leader.

Our lead article this issue covers in depth what is being called the "Armenian Stonehenge," an absolutely amazing megalithic observatory that, according to scholars, actually predates the more famous Stonehenge in the British Isles by as much as 1,000 years. Author Frank Joseph, who has written dozens of Revisionist books on ancient cultures, analyzes the site and its constructs and formulates, from his own extensive background, some brand new theories based on the latest evidence. We originally got a tip about this complex from—you guessed it—a Barnes Review reader in Europe.

So, as you can see, TBR is your magazine too. Please keep sending us your ideas, thoughts and tips, and we'll do our best to keep TBR a magazine that reflects the desires of our readers, unlike so many publications out there today that prefer to please big advertisers and corporate donors, rather than grassroots subscribers.

There's lots more in this issue, so start turning those pages.

—Paul Angel, Managing Editor

GOVERNMENT PATSIES—THEN & NOW

It has been a really bad time lately for the once-proud nation of America. After the recent disgusting display of servility by that strange man of mystery Barack Obama and the U.S. Congress when bloodthirsty Ruler of the World Benjamin Netanyahu condescended to honor the American peasants with a visit, we can no longer call ourselves a sovereign nation with a straight face. They say the congresspuppets gave our self-appointed lord and master 29 standing ovations. Why didn't the congresscritters just bump their heads three times on the ground to this new leader of "the Celestial Empire of Zion," one wonders.

Another recent event, equally as disgusting, was "our" alleged murder of Osama bin Laden, the man who had nothing to do with the 9-11 false flag events orchestrated by Israel. Most well-informed individuals are convinced bin Laden actually died back in 2001 or so. Who was the poor guy "our" Navy Seals actually slaughtered in cold blood? Or was there ever a *corpus delicti* at all? No one knows except a handful of insiders and a few who were there when the war crime was committed. The alleged-to-have-existed corpse was never shown to anybody except for members of the murder ring, and was bizarrely buried at sea, contrary to Islamic custom, while the U.S. government pretended to be honoring Islamic ritual. No Muslim was fooled, but once again *Homo americanus boobensis* had the wool pulled over his eyes.

On a related note (you'll soon see how), one of our articles features Captain William Kidd, one of the most famous pirates of all time. Or was he really a pirate at all? His name probably ranks just below Blackbeard's in the gallery of piratical infamy. But it's his name that's famous, and not his deeds. Many history buffs know Blackbeard blockaded Charleston harbor and engaged in other swashbuckling, but what deeds did Kidd actually do? Therein lies a problem: Kidd was in reality a pirate hunter who—sorta, kinda—turned buccaneer. He's famous largely because of his conviction for murder and piracy (but it was a kangaroo show trial), and because he's the only "pirate" we know of (outside of the fictional Captain Flint of *Treasure Island*) who apparently buried a treasure chest. But like bin Laden, he was just a patsy.

This is a pattern that goes back centuries. The CIA or some other cloak-and-dagger faction of a government will recruit someone like bin Laden (aka "Tim Osman"), train him and fund him (with taxpayer money), use him for a while, and, at a certain point in time, will betray him and arrest or murder him as a criminal or enemy agent.

Kidd never considered himself a pirate. Kidd was a privateer (a licensed raider) who was dealt a dirty hand. Had he decided to actually turn pirate, never to return to Britain or America, he might have done all right for himself. But he had a wife in Boston and no desire for the merry life of a pirate. So he tried to return and patch up fences that, as it turned out, were beyond patching. The Powers That Be needed a fall guy and he was it. Like bin Laden, Lee Harvey Oswald, Gordon Kahl and many others (you can probably name a score without difficulty), he was painted as a bogeyman and wound up dead. His story, and, I have to say it, bin Laden's also, is a human tragedy and a case of governmental crime. See TBR's article by William White on the good captain, on page 18. ✦

—JOHN TIFFANY, Assistant Editor

Armenian Stonehenge Confounds Scholars

SPRAWLING OVER MORE THAN 17 ACRES ATOP A ROCKY PROMONTORY overlooking the arid, sparsely populated landscape of southern Armenia is the very ancient site known as Karahunj. Hundreds of configured stones towering six to nine feet tall have been thrust into the flinty earth. Forming an immense, oval configuration, they average 10 tons apiece; but the largest of their number is five times heavier. All were excavated from basalt quarries several miles away.

BY FRANK JOSEPH

Curiously, 84 of the 223 monoliths at Karahunj, Armenia, feature a cleanly carved, 1.9- to 2.7-inch diameter hole drilled with modern-day industrial precision at about eye level (circa five feet, eight inches from the ground). A short wall of rocks mixed with compacted loam has been packed around the base of each massive stone, heavily eroded by millennia of wind and rain.

This stark and lonely place near the Vorotan River lies not far from the city of Sisian, in Syunik province, 135 miles from the current national capital at Yerevan. Known for time out of mind to generations of local residents as Karahunj, the great stone circle is sometimes also called *Zorats Karer*—the "Stones of Zorats," a neighboring hamlet—although its antiquity escaped the attention of scholars until as recently as the early 1990s. Only then did they notice the obscure location's obvious physical resemblance to megalithic sites in Western Europe, and soon talk spread of an "Armenian Stonehenge." Word eventually reached Germany, where a team of professional investigators from the University of Munich's Institut für Vorderasiatische Archäologie was dispatched to survey, partially excavate and date Karahunj. After nearly five years collecting relevant data and physical material, the archeologists published their findings during 2000.

"In contrast to the opinion that Zorats Karer may be called an 'Armenian Stonehenge'," their findings indicated that it "was mainly a necropolis from the Middle Bronze Age to the Iron Age" (about 1500 B.C. to 700 B.C.), and may have served "as a place of refuge in times of war," possibly from the Hellenistic period to Rome's Late Imperial Era, circa 300 B.C. to A.D. 300.[1] As such, the place was interesting, but nothing out of the ordinary. While their assessment was correct, it would prove to be far from complete or comprehensive.

In 1994, shortly before the Germans arrived, lingering conjecture regarding possible celestial alignments at Karahunj prompted other investigators to reconsider the site in terms of archeoastronomy. Their suspicions were gratified on dawn of Midsummer's Day, when the Sun rose perfectly into the holes of four standing stones, signifying the four cardinal directions. Subsequent examination of the monoliths revealed their additional orientations to the solstices, equinoxes and lunar phases. "The necropolis thesis is certainly true," conceded Vachagan Vahradyan, an Armenian biologist, who joined other scientists at Karahunj, "but after our initial investigations of the central circle, it is clear the site was aligned to the Sun, most likely aligned to the Moon and—what is really exciting—even some stars or planets."[2]

His pronouncement was met with skepticism, even adamant denial by European and American archeologists. They argued that a Neolithic observatory in so extremely remote a location, cut off from the centers of megalithic activity in the British Isles by more than 2,000 miles, was too isolated for credibility.[3] In response, Elma Parsamyan, chief astronomer at Armenia's Biurakan Observatory, made a close study of Karahunj's attributed celestial orientations, and

Views of the Megalithic Complex at Karahunj

About 84 of the standing stones of Karahunj once featured a circular hole, although only about 50 of these stones survive, several of them clearly visible in the above photo. Russian and Armenian archeoastronomists have suggested the stones may have been used for astronomical observations. In particular, four stone holes, seem to be sighted at a point on the horizon where the Sun rises on Midsummer Day. Four others standing stones display holes that, observers claim, point to where the Sun sets on the same day. In the nearby city of Sisian there is a museum dedicated to findings, including Paleolithic petroglyphs found on area mountaintops. Researcher Paris Herouni has hypothesized that some of the stones mirror the supergiant star of the Cygnus constellation Deneb (estimated luminosity nearly 60,000 times that of the Sun). To the ancient astronomers, Cygnus may have represented a vulture rather than a swan as we now imagine it. A map of the night sky featuring Cygnus was found on a stone at Gobekli Tepe in modern-day Turkey, mirroring the Karahunj site (see TBR November/December 2009). Says Oxford astrophysicist Mihran Vardanyan: "The most commonly accepted theory about the meaning of Karahunj is that it is an ancient burial ground or necropolis—a place to act as a bridge between the earth and the heavens in the cyclical journey of the soul involving life, death and rebirth. The necropolis thesis is certainly true, but after our initial investigations of the central circle, it is clear the site was aligned to the Sun, most likely aligned to the Moon and possibly even some stars or planets."

thereafter sent her calculations to Mihran Vardanyan, Ph.D., a specialist in the interpretation of cosmological data at Oxford's Astrophysics Department, in England. Vardanyan was so impressed with Parsamyan's computations, he organized "Stars and Stones 2010, Oxford University Expedition to Karahunj, Armenia." The venture was officially approved and supported by the Oxford University Expedition Council and Royal Geographical Society.

Vardanyan and his colleagues no sooner arrived at Karahunj than they realized: "It is clearly pointing to the Sun on the summer solstice day. Karahunj is unique, as it is very well preserved; the stones have never been moved, preserving all the archeological information."[4] Expedition members made three-dimensional maps based on stellar, lunar and solar positions indicated by the megaliths, confirming their validity and surprising variety.

An important part of their agenda was to either confirm or discredit conclusions made just before the turn of the 21st century, when a prominent scholar declared that Karahunj was built about 7,500 years ago, making it not only 2,500 years older than Britain's Stonehenge and Egypt's Great Pyramid [as traditionally dated—Ed.] but many centuries older than even the earliest known astronomical observatories.[5]

Had this announcement been made by anyone less distinguished than Paris M. Herouni, it would have doubtless excited far less controversy. He was among the most renowned scientists of his time: inventor of the first radio-optical telescope and of the Herouni Mirror Radio Telescope, the largest and most efficient antenna array of its kind; author of 346 published scientific papers, and holder of 21 international patents; the recipient of numerous awards for scientific excellence, including the French Foreign Ministry's Bronze Medal, the Gold Medal of Moscow's All-Union Industrial Exhibition, the Catholic Silver Medal of Greater Armenia and others.

But Prof. Herouni's extraordinary scientific credentials were not alone responsible for the excitement generated by his statement concerning Karahunj. No one had devoted as much time, expertise or intensity to the site, qualifying him as its chief expert. During five years of meticulously surveying the entire archeological zone and recording every alleged alignment, he used four independent methods to cross-reference Karahunj's megalithic orientations with the paths of the Sun, Moon, stars and planets, their declination and precession; this is the apparently backward motion of the vernal equinox, which marks zero degrees Aries, against a backdrop of fixed stars. A complete cycle takes about 25,800 years. When factored into this vast, cosmic scheme, Karahunj yielded an operational date of circa 5500 B.C.

Before releasing his findings, he shared them with another world-class authority, the English astronomer who discovered Stonehenge's identity as a celestial observatory, Gerald S. Hawkins. Hawkins confirmed his Armenian colleague's conclusions, adding, "I admire the precise calculations you have made [and] with the careful work you have done."[6]

Herouni continued to research Karahunj, and, before his death in 2008 at 75 years of age, he found that some of its stones were oriented to Deneb, the brightest star in the constellation of Cygnus (it is a blue-white supergiant star). This was an intriguing discovery, because the same alignment occurred at Göbekli Tepe, the earliest manmade place of worship yet discovered, older even than Karahunj by 40 centuries, and dated to circa 11,500 years before present. Whether this southeastern Turkish site and the Armenian location were directly related somehow, despite their vast separation in time, or coincidentally shared a common astronomical alignment, has not been established.

Shortly before the Germans arrived, lingering conjecture regarding possible celestial alignments at Karahunj prompted other investigators to reconsider the site in terms of archeoastronomy.

But this parallel is not the only connection Karahunj appears to have made with the outside world. Its very name echoes as far away as Britain's Salisbury Plain, where "Stonehenge" is a close linguistic variant of "Karahunj"—in Armenian, *kar* is "stone," *hunj*, "voice, sound." A proper rendering of Karahunj is "The Speaking Stones." The earliest recorded name for England's Stonehenge was Stanenges, literally, "stone gallows," from the formation's resemblance to an old-style gallows.

The English henge's philological resemblance to Armenia's *hunj* suggests a relationship born from the megalith-builders' own language, as they carried their applied astronomy from the construction of one observatory to another, from Armenia as far as the British Isles. If so, then the celestially aligned standing stones were raised between the southern Caucasus and the Atlantic Ocean by a single people, or, rather the astronomers of a single people. Henge derived from hunj to become a technological term defining a particular construction technique.

But this circa A.D. 1130 version was preceded by Stonehenge's pre-Christian appellation, "the Giant's Dance," as

The Karahunj stone circle (also known as Zorac' K'arer, Zorac Qarer, Zorakarer, Zorakar, Zorats Karer or Carahunge) is an archeological site located on a rocky promontory near Sisian, in Armenia's southernmost province. About 223 large stone tombs can also be found in the area. Evidently the site was started sometime around 5500 B.C.

much a reference to its monumental construction, as to an immigrant race of giants believed to have governed Britain after a catastrophic deluge engulfed their Atlantic Ocean homeland. Their leader was a brother of Atlas, called Albion—literally, the "White Giant"—who gave his name to Britain. The country's foremost megalithic structure has only been known as "Stonehenge" since 1932, when Thomas Kendrick, later the keeper of British antiquities at the British Museum, so designated it, even though the site is not, properly speaking, a henge.

The term refers to an earthwork typically consisting of a roughly circular or oval-shaped bank with an internal ditch surrounding a central, flat area of 60 feet or more diameter. The three largest stone circles in Britain—Avebury, the Great Circle at Stanton Drew and the Ring of Brodgar—are each configured into a henge, but not Stonehenge, because its ditch is outside the main earthwork bank. Neither is Karahunj a true henge. But more important than these linguistic parallels is the fact that the Armenian "monument has the same orientation as Stonehenge . . . the latitude difference between Karahunj and Stonehenge is about +10°; Karahunj and the Great Pyramid is about –10°."[7]

Tantalizing as these facts may be, they cannot explain why the world's earliest known observatory was set up in Armenia, of all places, nor identify its builders. And there the enigma stood, until THE BARNES REVIEW assistant editor, John Tiffany, asked me to investigate it. I am especially grateful to him, because his challenge affords an opportunity to probe a seminally vital period of the deep past previously unknown to me. It is important for them to understand that the conclusions I reached regarding this site comprise a fundamentally different approach to prehistory from mainstream researchers, who examine each fragment of archeological minutiae. While such cataloging is undoubtedly helpful, significance is often lost in a confusion of details.

Cultural diffusionists—believers in the effects of far-ranging influences—strive instead for objectivity, putting a problem into clear focus by standing back from it at a proper distance, allowing an overall picture to emerge in the broader context of other human or natural activity taking place at the same time, regardless how far removed from the center of interest. We are less concerned with the individual pieces of a mosaic, than of

The Karahunj Holes

A number of the megaliths at Karahunj have holes carved in them, for observing planets, stars etc. Apparently the stones to carve these holes were brought from Iran, as the stones in Armenia weren't hard enough to do this. The holes in the stones are for peering at heavenly bodies, but nowadays, the holes aren't lined up with the same stars they used to be. The stars move; our Solar System moves; and the Earth moves (particularly in Armenia, where earthquakes occur every few years).

the greater image they combine to create. Since nothing in Armenia seems able to tell us anything further about its standing stones, we should expand our search beyond that country for background information. Answers may lie in what else was going on in the outside world at the time.

We learn, for example, that the inexplicable appearance of Karahunj in Syunik province was preceded by and related to a critical phase in the Neolithic development about 1,000 years earlier of the Fertile Crescent, a region comprising Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine and Israel, besides the southeastern fringe of Turkey and the western fringe of Iran. Beginning around 6500 B.C., New Stone Age farmers were using pottery for the first time throughout Mesopotamia. This useful innovation improved agricultural efficiency, with consequent increases in crop yield and regional human population, resulting in village growth and hitherto unprecedented levels of material prosperity.

Not surprisingly, the dominant religious conception that emerged from these flourishing rural communities was the Earth Mother goddess, the great nurturer, from whom natural abundance flowed in such profusion. Overproduction allowed for expansion of trade with other communities along the shores of the Black Sea, beyond to the northern steppes, regarded by a growing number of anthropologists and paleolinguists as the original homeland of progenitors of the Indo-European language-speaking peoples. The region is known as Transcaucasia, from the Russian *zakavkazie* for "the area beyond the Caucasus Mountains"—a broad swath of grasslands ideal for cattle herding, extending into Georgia and Armenia, the southern Caucasus. It would appear then, that referring to white people as "Caucasians" is prehistorically accurate and appropriate. This vast expanse was well known and to some degree occupied by our Neolithic ancestors during their golden age. It was not to last.

In searching for a cause that might explain what happened, I studied environmental conditions, as they existed across the Near East and Transcaucasia around the time in question. I began this line of inquiry, because, over the last 30 years devoted to investigating human antiquity, the determining factor in its development, repeated invariably by one historical example after another, is race in relation to population density and natural environment. Here, too, this supremely decisive factor was to elucidate the enigma of Karahunj.

I learned from paleoclimatologists about something they call "the 8.2-kiloyear event."[8] Its name derives from a natural catastrophe that occurred 8,200 years ago, when an abrupt decrease in global temperatures ushered in prolonged drought and caused a widespread plant die-off. The natural catastro-

phe had been centuries in the making. Since the end of the last glacial epoch (commonly, if incorrectly, known as the "ice age"), gradually warming temperatures finally melted North America's Laurentide ice sheet. Covering hundreds of thousands of square miles, including most of Canada and a large portion of the northern United States, it had locked up many billions of gallons of fresh water. When they were suddenly released into the salty North Atlantic Ocean, the thermohaline circulation—a conveyor-belt of warm water carried toward North Africa and Europe—collapsed.

The initial melt-water surge from a disintegrating Laurentide ice sheet produced tsunami-like flooding that instantaneously drove up worldwide sea levels by 12 feet, drowning all human coastal settlements. Northward heat transport ceased, dropping temperatures by as much as 11 degrees Fahrenheit around the planet, and causing a global CO_2 decline of minus-25 parts per million for the next 300 years. Mesopotamia was especially hard hit.

The Fertile Crescent could no longer live up to its name, as Neolithic farmers there struggled to survive by inventing irrigation and food storage. But the 8.2-kiloyear event was no passing phase. It would persist for the next three centuries after its sudden onset around 6200 B.C. This date coincided with the precipitous decline of the New Stone Age in Mesopotamia, followed soon after by its Armenian revival, referred to by archeologists as the Shulaveri-Shomu. The Central Transcaucasian culture produced the same, decorated pottery; circular, mud-brick architecture; long, prismatic, obsidian blades; and anthropomorphic, female figurines diagnostic of Neolithic Mesopotamia. Clearly, the New Stone Age agriculturalists, after surviving on the knife edge of adverse conditions there for 200 years, migrated *en masse* across the Caucasus Mountains into southern Armenia, where deteriorating conditions were less severe.

What the otherwise identical Shulaveri-Shomu Culture did not share with its Near Eastern predecessor, however, was Karahunj. Nothing like it had ever been built before. Why did the same Neolithic farmers, who never set up any astronomically aligned standing stones, decide to do so after leaving Mesopotamia? In other words, why did they build the world's first observatory in Armenia? In the absence of any credible interpretation, I turned to *Opening the Ark of the Covenant* co-author, Laura Beaudoin, without whose input, our 130,000-word investigation of yet another ancient puzzle, would not have been possible. [9] Her insightful grasp of human nature had often illuminated otherwise impenetrable enigmas, regardless how deeply steeped in time, and she would not disappoint me now.

Proud History of Hayastan

Armenia is one of the oldest countries in the world. It has a recorded history of about 3,500 years. The oldest known ancestors of modern Armenians, the Hayasa and Azzi kingdoms, also known as Proto-Armenians, are considered indigenous to the Armenian Highlands in eastern Anatolia. These tribes formed the Nairi tribal union, which existed from 6000 B.C. or earlier, until the late 13th century B.C.—probably setting the record for the survival of any political entity on Earth.

The legendary forefather of the Armenians, Hayk, of the third millennium B.C., famous for his battles with the mythical Babylonian ruler Bel (or Baal, or Marduk), most likely was one of the Hayasa tribal leaders.

At the end of the second millennium B.C., another Indo-European ethnic group, closely related to Thracians and Phrygians and referred to by the Greeks as Armens, migrated to the Armenian Highlands from the northern Balkans. According to a Greek myth, which reflects this tribal migration, one forefather of the Armenians, named Armenios, was one of the Argonauts, accompanying Jason in his quest for the golden fleece.

The mixture of Armens with the indigenous Hayasa eventually produced the Armenian people as it is known today. The existence of two major segments in the Armenian people is best of all illustrated by the fact that Armenians call themselves "Hay" and their country "Hayastan" after Hayasa, while other peoples call them Armenians and their country Armenia after the Armens. The Armenian language is basically the language of the Armens, which is the only survivor of the now-extinct Thraco-Phrygian group. It incorporated a large number of Hayasa words and grammatical features, as well as a significant number of non-Indo-European words from minor ethnic groups.

The first significant state of the Armenian Highland was the highly advanced Kingdom of Ararat (with its capital in Tushpa, today's Van), better known under its Assyrian name Urartu. This state was formed in the 11th century B.C. and existed until the 7th century B.C. Although populated mostly by Armenians, Urartu was ruled (at least during the first centuries) by a non-Armenian and non-Indo-European dynasty. In 782 B.C. the Urartian king Argishti I founded the fortified city of Erebuni, which is today's Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.

Later, the Armenian empire stretched from the Caspian Sea in the east to the Mediterranean Sea in the west, and from Mesopotamia in the south to the River Kura in the north, and lasted from 201 B.C. until A.D. 428. ✦

KARAHUNJ & THE SWAN LADY

The significance of Karahunj's alignment with Constellation Cygnus may be found in mythology. Ancient Armenians revered Karapet, the "Swan Lady," a female oracle, also known as the "Swan Bird." "Cygnus" is a Latinized version of the constellation's Greek name (kýknos) for "swan." Given the astrological impetus for astronomy throughout the ancient world, a prognosticating deity's relationship with the stars seems likewise appropriate.

A northern constellation lying on the plane of the Milky Way, Cygnus is one of the most recognizable star clusters of the northern summer and autumn, featuring a prominent asterism known as the Northern Cross, in contrast to the more famous Southern Cross. Deneb, a brilliant white star in the tail of the Swan, was previously known as Arided or Aridif, both archaic Armenian names, suggesting south Caucasian origins for the star's reverence at Karahunj. "Deneb" itself derives from a much later, post-classic Arabic *Al Dhanab al Dajajah*, or "Hen's Tail." In the Greek myth version, Cygnus represented Zeus disguised as a swan while seducing Leda, queen of Sparta. She, as a consequence, gave birth to a baby girl, who grew up to become the notorious Helen of Troy: Sin begets disaster!

Referring to Cygnus sometime during the first-century A.D., the Roman astrologer Marcus Manilius declared, "From this constellation shall flow a thousand human skills," suggestive of profuse astronomical data perpetually streaming through the celestial observatory at Karahunj. [1]

Megalithic Armenian migration westward during prehistory appears to have left linguistic traces in the revered goddess's name. According to Croatian historian O. Sakač, "the word *Karapet* received Croatian influences in Croatian Zagorje, and the result was the word *Krapina*, meaning the 'Swan Lady'." [2]

Hrvatsko Zagorje is a region in northern Croatia, locally referred to as Zagorje, a word for "upland," "hinterland" or, literally, "beyond the mountain." Its town of Krapina is the cultural capital of the Kajkavian dialect, the northwestern dialect of the Croatian tongue that paleolinguists find fascinating for its apparent roots in a primeval Indo-European language probably spoken by the New Stone Age megalith builders—yet another possible connection with Karahunj.

ENDNOTES:

1 Manilius, Marcus, *Astronomica*, Loeb Classical Library No. 469, English and Latin Edition, MA: Harvard University Press, Book 5, page 331, 1977.

2 http://www.tzg-krapina.hr/en/about_krapina/about_krapina-7-legends

"For 4,500 years," she explained, "beginning around 10,700 B.C., with their first settlement at Tell Qaramel, in Syria, people of the New Stone Age lived off the unchanging bounty of the soil. During the course of that prolonged period, they understandably developed an agricultural religion centered on Mother Earth and her continuous abundance. Then came the 8.2-kiloyear event in 6200 B.C. The habitual cycles of four and a half millennia were abruptly overthrown. Suddenly, without either warning or precedent, Mother Earth, on whom so many generations had based their existence, could no longer be trusted. Out of this psychospiritual trauma arose a desperate need, in the midst of an ongoing environmental catastrophe, to find something more permanent on which they could depend for natural stability.

"They found it in the rotation of the heavens, that clockwork cosmos of unerring regularity by which humans could reorder their lives and bond again with the perennial forces of life. Accordingly, the first few generations of Mesopotamian immigrants in Armenia studied the sky, preserving everything they learned, until their accumulated knowledge went into the construction of an astronomically aligned megalithic center. For them, such a place was at once an observatory for mundane, agricultural purposes, and a temple celebrating their new spiritual concept. It represented a fundamental shift from worshipping Mother Earth to Father Sky. For that major transformation of folkish consciousness, a structure oriented to the heavens was needed. Hence, the original creation of Karahunj."[10]

Laura's interpretation of the evidence is borne out by a comparison of religious artifacts found at Late Neolithic sites in the Near East with others belonging to the successive Shulaveri-Shomu Culture responsible for Armenia's ancient standing stones. The former set lacks any reference to the heavens, and is composed almost entirely of anthropomorphic, female figurines depicting a Mother Earth fertility goddess, with characteristic Neolithic emphasis on oversized thighs and breasts. Little of such imagery lingered into Shulaveri-Shomu times. Instead, overwhelming attention was lavished on male sky-deities, particularly solar figures.

The chief divinity was Aramazd. The first two letters in his name formed the root for "Sun," "light" and "life." His son, Mihr, was another Sun god, as was Hayk, the legendary forefather of the Armenian people. Aragil was a mythical stork that personified the Sun, and Akahi was a rooster identified with dawn. Among mortals, the most powerful oaths were sworn by the Sun, to which the ancient Armenians sacrificed

horses.[11] Fifth-century scholar Movses Khorenatsi compiled the earliest known historiographical work about Armenia, a series of volumes rooted in very deep antiquity, when the Sun, Moon, stars and planets were worshiped at sacred sites such as Karahunj. [12]

Although these deities were revered throughout the Classical Period, their origins are steeped in a post-Neolithic age. They were celestial replacements for the still vital and honored, but less dependable, now secondary-in-importance Earth Mother. From those first standing stones erected in the southern Caucasus, their megalithic technology spread westward to Europe and North Africa. The hitherto earliest known celestial observatories were simultaneously established at two locations in Germany and Egypt, separated from each other by 2,300 miles.

That both the Goseck Circle in the Burgenlandkreis district of Saxony-Anhalt and the standing stones of Nabta Playa, in the Nubian Desert, 500 miles south of Cairo, were built at the same time—circa 4900 B.C.—suggests both locations were independently influenced by a common influence, arriving from outside their respective cultural orbits.

The six centuries separating them from Karahunj further implies that other, similarly oriented, extremely old sites may remain to be discovered radiating outward from the Armenian birthplace of megalithic astronomy. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1. http://wn.com/Zorats_Karer
2. Vahradyan, Vachagan, 'Armenian Qarahunge megalithic complex older than Stonehenge,' http://www.network54.com/Forum/149359/thread/1283870071/last-1285025209/Sa-na-hin-+This+Armenian+Stonehedge+Is+Older+Than+The+British+Stonehedge [sic]
3. http://wn.com/Zorats_Karer
4. Vardanyan, Ph.D., Mihran, http://qarahunge.icosmos.co.uk
5. http://www.carahunge.com/herouni.html
6. Herouni, Professor Paris, *Armenians and Old Armenia: Archaeo-astronomy, Linguistics, Oldest History*, Yerevan: Tigran Mets, 2004.
7. Vahradyan, op. cit.
8. Alley, Richard B.; Ágústsdóttir, Anna Maria, "The 8k event: cause and consequences of a major Holocene abrupt climate change," *Quaternary Science Reviews*, 24 (10-11): 1123–49. doi:10.1016/j.quascirev.2004.12.004, 2005.
9. Joseph, Frank and Laura Beaudoin, *Opening the Ark of the Covenant*, New Page Books, NJ, 2007.
10. Beaudoin, Laura, private correspondence with the author, May 20, 2011.
11. Ananikian, Mardiros Harootioon, *Armenian Mythology: Stories of Armenian Gods and Goddesses, Heroes and Heroines, Hells & Heavens, Folklore & Fairy Tales*, Indo-European Publishing, NY, 2010.
12. Khorenatsi, Movses, *History of Armenia*, annotated translation and commentary by Stepan Malkhasyants, Gagik Kh. Sargsyan (ed.), Yerevan: Hayastan Publishing, 1997, p. 276.

Frank Joseph (www.mysticvalleymedia.com) was the editor-in-chief of *Ancient American* magazine from its inception in 1993 until his retirement in 2007. He is the author of *Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America*, *Atlantis and 2012*, *Unearthing Ancient America*, *Opening the Ark of the Covenant* and more books about the lost kingdoms of Atlantis and Lemuria than any other writer. His latest book is *Gods of the Runes*. Some of his books are available from TBR Book Club at www.barnesreview.com.

Armenian Petroglyphs

The ancient standing stones are not alone at Karahunj. Its hilltop (and much of the Armenian region) is littered with prehistoric petroglyphs—images created by removing part of a rock surface by incising, picking, carving or abrading it. The term derives from the Greek *petros* for "stone" and *glyphein*, "to carve." Numerous examples throughout Armenia are known locally as *itsagir*, or "goat letters," because many appear in virtually inaccessible locations high in the mountains, such as those found at Ughtasar, or "Camel Back Mountain." Its more than 2,000 petroglyphs are contemporaneous with Karahunj, 90 minutes away by car, and connected by the Vorotan River. Both sites were likely created by the same Caucasian megalith builders. Above, a petroglyph from Ughtasar. Below, a petroglyph from Qobustan—dated to 10,000 B.C.

The Origin & Meaning Of the Swastika

Most scholars who have studied the matter have concluded that the swastika was originally primarily a solar symbol. But according to our author, if we go back even further in time, it may have originally represented another celestial phenomenon. Here is a fascinating history of that ever-so-powerful symbol: the swastika.

By Jason Salyers

During the past century and a half, an almost boundless inundation of ancient texts has surfaced within the academic community, and via wholesale translations has now saturated the public and non-academic spheres, becoming a both creative and destructive double-edged sword.

On a positive note, the contemporary translations of apparently disparate, yet culturally related texts and hieroglyphs often serve as a means of filling in the missing pieces to partially lost or damaged related works, thus allowing a more complete restoration of the damaged information, which had in fact, been written or inscribed for the sole purpose of data preservation.

The negative side to this procedure is that further damage can occur, via an individual's erroneous procedures of cultural restoration (deliberate or otherwise), which, in certain areas, can be witnessed in epidemic proportions.

Indeed, what would an ancient Sumerian truly think, if forced to listen to some 20th-century Internet geek, and his personally favored exposition of the Sumerian's cultural knowledge? Would they develop an agreeable rapport, or would the Sumerian walk away?

With this understood, it has always been preferable to allow the texts and images to explain themselves, for our ancestors were not a folk hell-bent on acquiring mountains of useless facts and figures. They were people dominated by "common sense," which in this day and age, is a rarity to the point of extremity. Unlike the modern folk, whose lifestyle necessitates computers, global Internet connec-

The Fylfot (possibly meaning "four footed"), also known as the swastika or hakenkreuz, is one of mankind's oldest and mightiest power symbols. It appears nearly worldwide in some form or other. There are thousands of variants of this symbol in various global traditions, including the Germanic pagan tradition, and they commonly swirl in both "clockwise" and "counterclockwise" directions, without any difference in meaning. Associated with the Sun, wind, fire and lightning, the fylfot or swastika is particularly holy to the Norse god Thor, and is symbolic of a dynamic cosmic power, and unstoppable strength of the will, invoking the mighty protection of the Norse thunder god. The motif occurs throughout the lands of the wide-ranging Teutons from as long ago as the bronze age, and is prominent on crematory urns and carved memorial gravestones with ancient runic inscriptions, to seek Thor's guidance in the af-

The global archeological distribution of the swastika. It is seen on nearly every continent in one form or another.

tions, GPS, satellite backup, sonar and radar and weather forecasting, our ancestors had for millennia navigated the vast grassy seas of Eurasia and the oceanic seas of the even vaster watery globe, with a simple yet effective "common sense" and practical knowledge.

Wherever they settled, with only a handful of sticks and stones, they could still chart the heavens and retain their understanding of their own place in time and space, and those of their ancestors. So, it is to this formerly held common sense to which we must re-aspire, for if the truth be known, the ultimate lost knowledge of the Aryan people was common sense alone, which had guided us through the previous and difficult trials of the ages.

So what indeed had the swastika once represented to an ancient, pragmatic and—judging by the global spread of the symbol—thoroughly traveled people?

Had it not symbolized something to which all societal members could relate? The tools of all trades, whether an archpriest or humble cloth-spinning grandmother, had all been decorated with this symbol. Was it a case of the replicating the cult symbol on those archaic Aryan temples (much as a Christian adopts the cross symbol as appearing on his society's temples)?

That seems likely to be the case, which leads to the second question: What then were the Aryan priests replicating when they adorned the apex of their temples with a swastika?

AN ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SWASTIKA

Although appearing in numerous cultures and terminologies, including the Norse and Finnish fylfot, the most commonly accepted term is currently that of the swastika, a derivative of the Sanskrit word *svastika*, with its etymological definition as "wellbeing" (although within certain Vedic passages, it had also been interpreted as "hail-being").[1]

The Norse fylfot has been translated as "four-footed," which clearly describes the swastika's four composite lines, yet what do these four lines delineate? A cross perhaps? Or to be more precise, a cross "in motion"?

But then what cross?

Although space here does not allow a full explanation, it is now safe to say that the earliest swastika of the prehistoric ages symbolized another once well-known celestial coordinate, which subsequent to "the fall," could no longer operate in its previously useful capacity.

It was replaced in the "postdiluvian" age by the northern polestar, whose function as the center point of the heav-

ens now serves as the primary point whence the four longitudinal meridians of space and time emerge, being:

• North, east, south, west; and

• 12 hours midnight, 6 hours morning, 12 hours midday and 6 hours evening; and

• Winter solstice (December 21), spring equinox (March 21), summer solstice (June 21) and autumnal equinox (September 21).

From this four-ness we have not only a celestial cross, but due to celestial rotation, it is a cross in motion, which is indeed the "four-footed" fylfot of the Finnish flag, or swastika.

One may assume that the swastika represents the northern polestar after *circa* 9000 B.C. The earlier polestar, which we should acknowledge first, was Thuban, alpha Draconis, who ruled the sky from around 2500 B.C. until about 1900 B.C.

The successor to Thuban was our present polestar, Polaris, alpha Ursae Minoris. Due to the precession of the equinoxes, in about 13,000 years the celestial north pole will be at or near another star, called Vega (alpha Lyrae).

A myriad of swastika images were contemporaneous with the epochs prior to the ascension of Polaris, suggesting that the symbol has no inherent connection with Ursa Minor and Ursa Major.

As such, one must now assume that the swastika symbol had been a composite representative of the northern polestar (or its approximate representative), along with its associated directional markers, for example, the centerpoint of the cross (i.e. +90° of celestial latitude), with its four lines thus representing the four cardinal directions (i.e., 0°, 90°, 180° and 270° of celestial longitude).

With this being correct, the swastika can be now understood in its ultimately pragmatic sense, which not only describes the northern polestar (i.e., +90° latitude) but also the Sun (i.e., 0° latitude, 180° longitude).

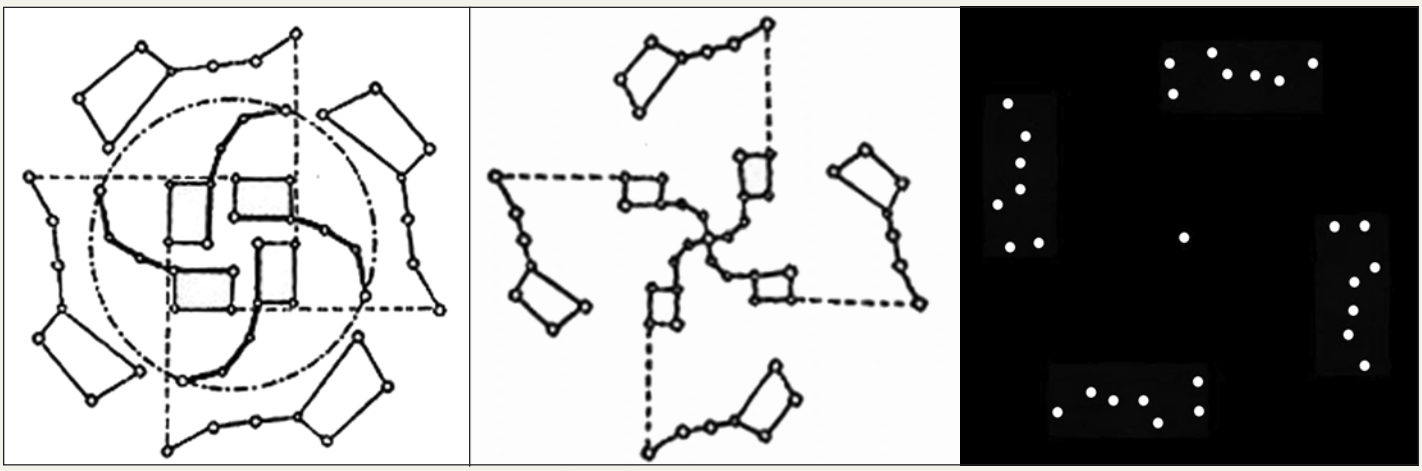
Indeed, the swastika can now be regarded as the preliminary center point for all subsequent and practical astronomical chartwork.

CHART OF THE HEAVENS?

To examine the swastika in its second astronomical application, one simply reads the image above in its latitudinal context, with the swastika now finding itself representative of the Sun, whose position is clearly that of the equatorial latitude (0°) and southern longitude (180°). The only difference in this mode is that the 0° and 180° longitudes are reversed, as we are now observing the heavens of the daylight hours.

So what we now have is the North Pole at the bottom

The Swastika as a Representation of the Various Positions of Ursa Major



By looking at the Big Dipper and the polestar at intervals of six hours, as shown here, a swastika in the sky is formed. (Obviously only two of these could be actually observed, due to daylight.) This is how the swastika was interpreted prior to its emergence and subsequent predominance as a solar symbol. According to the respected scholar Dr. H. Colley March, and via his article "Fylfot and the Futhore Tir," 1886, the northern polestar had been representative of the center point of the swastika, whose four arms were observed via the rotation of the circumpolar asterism the Big Dipper in the constellation Ursa Major, as it occupied the four directions of north, east, south and west.

Above, this swastika carved on a wall at Puma Punku in Bolivia from the Tiwanaku civilization may date back 17,000 years, to about 15,000 B.C., according to some prehistorians.

(+90° latitude), the South Pole at the top (-90° latitude), the horizontal arm on the left pointing due east (0° latitude), as its opposite points due west (0° latitude).

The four remaining directions as described by the ends of the swastika's feet are southeast sunrise and southwest sunset of the winter solstice (-23° latitude) (i.e., tropic of Capricorn), and the northeast sunrise and northwest sunset of the summer solstice (+23° latitude) (i.e., tropic of Cancer). By understanding the swastika as such, one now has a portable chart of the all-important coordinates of practical celestial mechanics.

Having explained the swastika via its twin astronomical applications (i.e. 'the polestar and Sun), it soon becomes evident that the latter attribute, the Sun, has for millennia superseded the former, so much so, that the swastika has commonly been regarded as the *Sonnenrad*, or Sun-wheel.

It thus depicts the Sun's apparent orbit around the Earth. This diurnal, annual and precessional journey had been described in antiquity via the imagery of the Sun God, who would navigate his Solar Boat along its course (i.e., the ecliptic), throughout the ocean of etheric space.

In order to emphasize the solar nature of its subject, the Ramayana (*c*. 400 B.C.) had described Rama's (i.e., the Sun god's) boat as being decorated with a swastika.

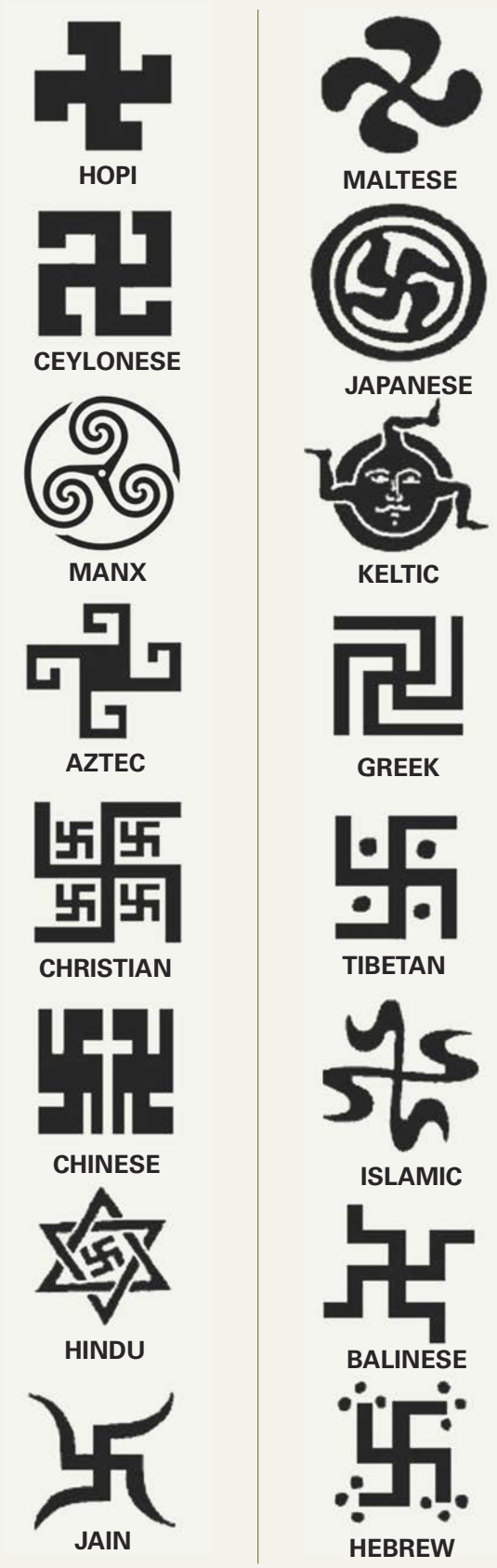
It would now seem that the swastika as a symbol for the polestar belonged to a much earlier epoch, a period in which the north star had proven more useful to its observers than did the subsequent observations of the Sun.

Moreover, with a complementary examination of associated cultural texts and artifacts, one may reasonably conclude that the former utilization of the swastika (i.e., polestar), had been developed by a more northerly located Aryan people, for which the polestar and accompanying circumpolar constellations had for obvious reasons been more visible in their entirety and movements, and thereby, more readily presentable for study and practical application.

Notwithstanding this, one can suppose that the polarstar swastika (not the Sun symbol) was what was favored by the prehistoric Aryans, who according to the textual legacies (e.g., the Avesta of ancient Zoroastrian Persia etc) of their descendants, not only were the founding ancestors of the all Aryan peoples, but had originally inhabited the Earth's circumpolar regions.

By textual analysis of relevant Aryan folk legends and historiographies, what becomes increasingly apparent are the memorial records of an "antediluvian" northern peo-

Swastikas Around the World



ple's forced migration from that of a former existence as predominantly supported via "polar light," to that of a "post-diluvian" existence as maintained via "solar light," for which the latter had only come into effect, subsequent to the relocation of the Aryans into more southerly latitudes.

With this being the case, it seems reasonable to assume, that although retaining its value as a highly important astronomical reference point, the polestar had, by effect of the southern migrations, been pragmatically relegated into the cultural background—so much so that via the solar usurpation of its symbol, its previous meanings have almost been forgotten, to which one can further add, that the swastika's pre-solar allocation and application, is now understood by only a few specialist scholars.

The gradual erasure of the "*Polarenrad"* (polar-wheel) swastika from the common Aryan consciousness, had now allowed the "*Sonnenrad"* (solar wheel) swastika, to emerge into the forefront of Aryan astronomical symbolism, which for the astronomer magi, had as before, consisted of two apparently observable types, namely, the clockwise or *Dextrogira* swastika (right spin), and the counterclockwise or *Levógira* swastika (left spin),[2] whose collective solar description (as viewed from the Earth), is that of the two (apparent) motions of the Sun's orbit, namely, that of the annual year (i.e., 365 days) and precessional year (i.e., 25,920 years) respectively, or in other words, the annual and precessional Sun wheels.

THE POLAR SWASTIKA & ARYANS

In accordance with the opinions of numerous respected authorities, the swastika's earliest symbolic developments were pertinent to the northern polestar, which not only points to an archaic northern race, but an Aryan northern race,[3] or even, possibly, a proto-Aryan race.

It is further interesting to note that the ancient Egyptian hieroglyph meaning a prefix designating civilized lands was represented by a swastika cross.[4] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Swastika,* Part I, Thomas Wilson, 1894, 14.

2 Adolf Hitler: *Der Letze Avatar,* Miguel Serrano, 136.

3 This being logically determined due to the swastika's ancient association with the Aryan peoples.

4 *Paradise Found: The Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole,* William Warren, 1885, 180.

Jason Salyers, a native Oregonian, majored in Vedic (ancient Indo-Aryan) studies at Maharishi University of Management in Fairfield, Iowa, and recently founded and chairs the Solutrean Ahnenerbe (http://www.jasonsalyers.com) in Sarver, western Pennsylvania.

President Abe Lincoln's Plan to Relocate the Slaves in Africa

By Dave Gahary

On the 150th anniversary of the start of what's called the Civil War, a new book disputes the prevailing conventional wisdom that Abraham Lincoln, especially after the Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, had shed any beliefs in the racial incompatibility of blacks to coexist peacefully in white American society. In fact, historical records show that just three days prior to his assassination, Lincoln met in private with a top military officer to discuss a new strategy to encourage blacks to leave the United States.

The book *Colonization After Emancipation: Lincoln and the Movement for Black Resettlement* by Phillip W. Magness and Sebastian N. Page relied on newly discovered documents of the era from U.S. and British archives.

According to Magness, "It has been a kind of a prevailing theory among historians for the past several decades that Lincoln did evolve in his thought away from colonization." New documents counter that belief, said Magness, "by showing that it's not so much a movement away from colonization, but a change in direction and a change in strategy of how he's approaching colonization."

Although "[i]t was always a minority position to back emigration," and there was a missionary component to the colonization movement, Lincoln invested heavily in efforts to change the racial makeup of America. In fact, "In 1862 Congress allocated $600,000 for colonization purposes," and since "the prewar federal budget was $60 million," it was "a very substantial appropriation that [was] made for this project," said Page.

According to the authors, "Just three weeks after signing the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln personally approached Britain's minister to the U.S. to discuss a joint venture between the two nations . . . to colonize certain islands in the Caribbean with freed African-American slaves."

The newly noticed documents focus mostly on correspondence between U.S. and UK colonization agents.

"I was more or less digging through records at the U.S. National Archives," said Magness, "and it seemed there were bits and pieces that didn't quite add up. There were correspondences referring to a scheme to set up a colony in British Honduras, the modern-day Belize."

Magness continued, "There were letters going back and forth between British agents and various ministers of the U.S. government initiating negotiations. There has been some literature briefly describing this, but it had all come to the conclusion that the project died off prematurely, and that didn't mesh well with some of the later letters that we found."

Although a significant 1 percent of the total federal budget during Lincoln's time was allocated for encouraging blacks to leave America, colonization failed for several reasons: (a) the spectacular failure of a pilot project on an island near Haiti due to an unscrupulous Jewish land speculator; (b) the need for more Union Army manpower to battle the Confederacy; (c) the feeling of U.S.-born Africans that they were Americans and their desire to improve their lot here; and (d) Lincoln's assassination.

Ultimately, colonization failed because a nasty turf war between the emigration commissioner and the secretary of the interior dried up the colonization office's budget.

Had Lincoln survived, America's racial makeup might look drastically different today. ✦

Dave Gahary's CD interview with the authors of *Colonization After Emancipation: Lincoln and the Movement for Black Resettlement* is available from TBR for $15 plus $3 S&H. Interview is 45 minutes in length. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Also available is a 48-page classic booklet, *Lincoln's Negro Policy*, written in 1938 by Earnest Sevier Cox. This book remains the best short book ever written on the subject of how Lincoln—and many other American leaders throughout history—felt about repatriation. Interestingly, *Lincoln's Negro Policy* came to the same conclusion as the new book reviewed above—just 70 years earlier. One copy is $6 plus $3 S&H from TBR.

A NEW LOOK AT THE INFAMOUS PIRATE

Captain Kidd

THE UNTOLD STORY OF THE GENTLEMAN PIRATE

Was Captain William Kidd a bogeyman or a patsy? If lessons can be drawn from the past, then the prosecution of Capt. Kidd is a warning to modern times of the danger of politically motivated prosecutions based on popular buzzwords. On May 23, 1701, Capt. Kidd, convicted of piracy and murder by a Tory government wanting to embarrass his Whig backers, was hanged and gibbeted, his body left to rot over the Thames for 20 years. The evidence, though, is that he was guilty, at most, of losing control of a crew comprised largely of hardened criminals, and likely never committed an act of piracy at all.

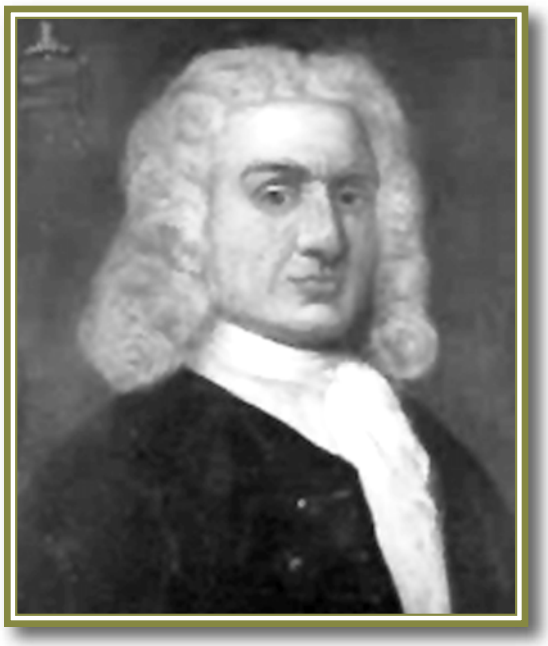
It is alleged Captain Kidd may have buried treasure somewhere on the banks or islands of the Connecticut River (shown above), possibly near Northfield, Massachusetts, or, alternatively, on Clarks Island in Duxbury Bay (part of Plymouth Bay). If you find it, we ask you consider forwarding 10% to TBR for the tip.

By William White

Capt. William Kidd's case may have lessons to teach about the role of occult and hidden powers in world politics. Throughout his arrest, his prosecution and his legend, runs a theme of Catholic and anti-Catholic, the hidden hand of Freemasonry and the remains of the Knights Templar.

The pirates of the 17th century were a bit like the "terrorists" of today. There were two kinds—one, Islamic, and, two, what we would today call "domestic"—i.e., white European. They operated on a global scale in small groups often created as proxies for the major powers' wars for religion, trading rights and territory. As today's "war on terrorism" is the foundation of a cottage industry of analysis and advice, "warring" on piracy was lucrative—both for the mass media that propagandized against piracy and for the reward money hunters of pirates received.

Two types of freelance warriors roamed the 17th-century seas—privateers and pirates—and the distinctions between the two were not always clear. Privateers were authorized by letters of marque—government permits to attack and seize the ships of hostile nations. Pirates performed the same attacks, but lacked the governmental authorization. Often, one individual and his crew would



A MOST UNLIKELY PIRATE. The truth about William Kidd is that he was a sailor in the merchant service who had a wife and family in New York. A very respectable man, he originally had a good reputation as a seaman. About 1690, when there was a war between England and France, Kidd was given command of a privateer. Winning two or three engagements with French vessels, he showed himself to be a brave fighter and a prudent commander. Yet bad press transmogrified him into a 17th-century "terrorist."

move between roles over a career—privateering at one moment, then, when peace was declared or politics changed, turning to piracy, until needed by their government in the next war.

Captain Kidd's origins are obscure—he appears to be a Scot who moved to New York before he, in 1689, during one of the many wars of England against the "Sun King" Louis XIV, joined a ship's crew in the Caribbean involved in the defense of the English colony of Nevis. Unable to pay Kidd, the governor of Nevis authorized Kidd to take his pay from looting French ships and colonies. The French saw this as piracy; the British as lawful acts of privateer warfare. Kidd's first prize was a French ship renamed the *Blessed William*; his first land invasion was the destruction of a French sugar plantation at Marie-Galante Island, in the Guadeloupian Archipelago.

Based on his success fighting the French, Kidd was hired by the royal governor of New York, Henry Sloughter, to help put down a rebellion by pro-Huguenot Jacob Leisler, which Kidd did in 1690. Kidd moved to New York

Captain Kidd and the 'Lousy Dog'

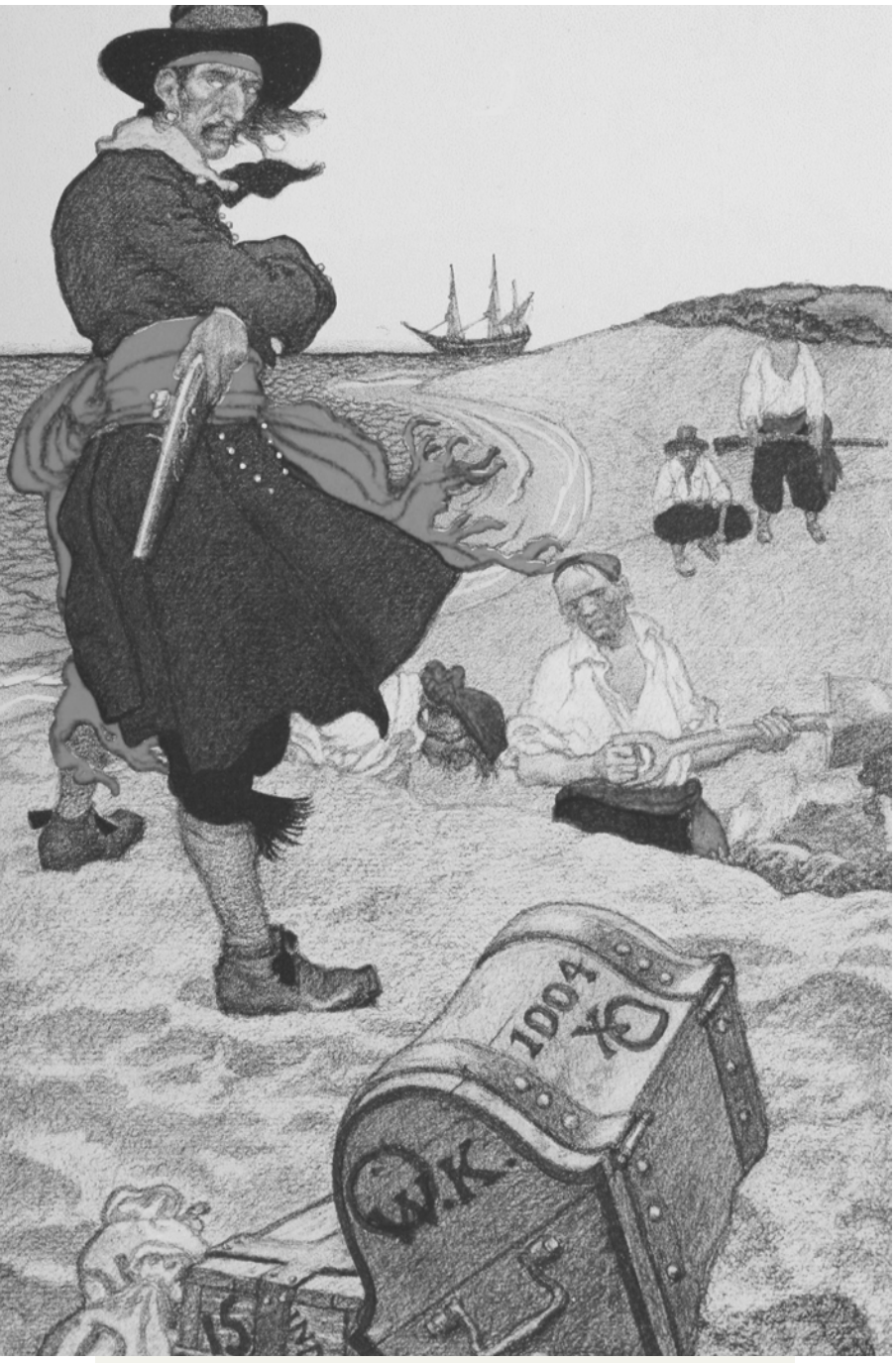
Captain William Kidd was born under an unlucky star, about 1645, in Scotland, a place to which some of the surviving Templars fled, along with their fleet, when the order was attacked in 1314. Specifically he was born in Greenock, on the coast, not far west from Glasgow.

Kidd was licensed to attack pirate ships, but instead, after what turned out to be a very painful stopover in Comoros, near Madagascar, where 50 men were lost to disease, he decided to rob ships carrying Muslim pilgrims traveling between India and Mecca—a much safer target, but an illegal one. By this time all thought of legal methods was gone; success was what counted, because treasure was needed to pay off the increasingly restive crew.

After two failed attempts at capture, he took a small prize before repairs in the Laccadive Islands. Late in 1697, gunner William Moore accused Kidd of being evasive in two run-ins with heavily armed ships. Angrily, Kidd, calling Moore "a lousy dog," hit Moore in the head when he threw a heavy bucket at him. Moore died of skull fracture the next day, alienating the crew.

Although supposed to be a pirate hunter, Kidd seemingly had trouble finding actual pirates to attack, for some reason. He seemed to have more than his share of bad luck, and many difficulties with his crews. He failed to attack several ships (including a New York privateer and a Dutchman) when he did have a chance, and it seems he hobnobbed with pirates in the Comoros and Madagascar. Attacking the Dutch ship would clearly have been an act of piracy, and to attack a New York privateer would be much like attacking a mirror image of Kidd himself, so it is understandable why he refrained, but this is what led the gunner to complain, leading to the homicide.

Certainly a bucket is not considered a lethal weapon, and Kidd did not intend to kill the gunner, but the fact is that the man did die. This is the murder for which Kidd was convicted. At the trial, he is said to have been shocked to learn that he was being charged with murder. ✦



Pirate lore claims Captain Kidd buried treasure and his men drew lots to see which of their number would be killed so that his body could be left on top of the trove to protect it from treasure hunters. A legend grew up that the gold could be dug up only by three people at midnight when the full Moon was at its zenith. They must form a triangle around the exact spot and work in absolute silence. Words would break the charm. It may be that on rumors like these, artist Howard Pyle based this illustration.

and married the daughter of a prominent landowner while developing ties to the New York political system. Kidd settled down from 1690 to 1695, and became a prominent New Yorker.

His political relationships blossomed in 1695, when he was approached by a man named Robert Livingston, on behalf of King William III of England, with a commission to "hunt pirates" in the Indian Ocean—though the actual arrangement seemed more to commit acts of piracy under royal authority. Profits from Indian Ocean piracy were pouring into the New England colonies, and the king's advisors thought that robbing pirates of their stolen treasure would assist in financing the war against France. Kidd met with five backers—the earl of Romney (master-general of the king's ordnance), the earl of Orford (first lord of the admiralty), Sir John Somers (lord keeper of the Great Seal) and the duke of Shrewsbury (secretary of state)—and received approval for his enterprise.

Some, though, have questioned whether Kidd's mission had a deeper purpose. Livingston, Kidd's main financial backer, was a child of Huguenots who had escaped the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre in France to settle in Scotland, under the Foreign Protestants Act, which had been heavily supported by the Whig Party. Besides being a major supporter of Protestant German immigration into both Britain and New England, Livingston was a radical anti-Catholic who may have held the degree of Heredom of Kilwinning in the secretive Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, an occultist group that claims to have been founded by the Knights Templar. According to their website, 63 Templars who fled La Rochelle and fought at the side of Robert the Bruce (of "Braveheart" fame) when he defeated the English and won Scottish independence on June 24, 1314, were granted the degree of "Heredom of Kilwinning" and were the original founders of Freemasonry. To this day, the lodge only extends invitations to Freemasons who, in the York Rite, have obtained the rank of Knight Templar.

From this story comes the legend of the treasure of Capt. Kidd—a widespread belief among treasure hunters that Kidd discovered, during his voyaging in the Indian Ocean, a secret treasure, which he buried on an island and refused to disclose to his backers and financiers.

When the Templars fled La Rochelle in the early 14th century, they are said to have taken with them several ships filled with both their treasures and their secrets—and where those treasures and secrets have ended up has been the focus of speculation for centuries. According to the story of Kidd's "treasure island" (which formed the basis for the novel of the same name by Robert Louis Stevenson), Kidd was not sent out merely to hunt pirates, but to intercept a mission sent by the Catholic Church and the king of France to retrieve a map to the Templar treasure.

Regardless, armed with a letter of marque signed by British King William, Kidd set sail, but was stopped soon after leaving the port by the British navy.

It is said that for some inexplicable reason, Kidd in this incident insulted a British naval vessel or two by failing to lower his flag. As this bizarre event unfolded, his original, hand-picked crew allegedly mooned the navy, which retaliated by pressing most of them into service.

In 1696, near the end of the war, Kidd set sail for the Cape of Good Hope with a new crew he had recruited in New York, and entered the Indian Ocean. Now a year into his commission, he had failed to find any pirates, and appeared unable to cover the costs of his voyage. His crew largely abandoned him; those who remained threatened mutiny.

Always the gentleman, Captain William Kidd was very popular with the womenfolk. Here he doffs his hat as he welcomes visitors aboard his ship in New York harbor, c. 1695. The fashionistas in this painting wear their hair in the very elaborate "fontage" style of the era. Artist Jean Leon Gerome Ferris depicts Kidd greeting a young lady with a spaniel; men, women and children crowd the deck as another woman steps aboard. The Colonial and royal authorities were not so pro-women, however: Once they decided to brand Kidd a pirate, they mercilessly clapped the totally innocent Mrs. Kidd in irons as well as the noted captain.

Like much else in Kidd's adventures, what happened next is somewhat unclear: His crew appear to have ransacked an English trading ship, the *Mary*, and tortured its crew while Kidd and the *Mary*'s captain were meeting peaceably. Kidd appears to have opposed this, and forced the return of as much of the loot as possible. Further, in early 1698, just after the end of the latest round of the

Betrayed by Gov. Bellomont

Things went from bad to worse for Captain Kidd in January 1698: Kidd was labeled a pirate by the East India Co. for taking as a prize the heavily laden *Quedagh Merchant*, an Armenian ship flying a French flag but captained by an Englishman.

Flying French colors to trick their quarry, Kidd and his crew attacked. The prize yielded money plus a cargo of silk, muslins, calico, sugar, opium, iron and saltpeter—goods that could be sold at the nearest port. This appears to be the source of most of Kidd's fabled treasure.

After some additional but lackluster results from piracy, he traded the rotten *Adventure Galley* for the *Quedagh Merchant*, renamed the *Adventure Prize*. He sailed toward New York, hoping for a royal pardon through Gov. Bellomont, but a stop in the Leeward Islands proved it would be out of the question. In hopes of becoming less conspicuous, the *Adventure Prize* was grounded and her contents transferred to the newly purchased sloop *Antonio*.

Arriving in New York, Kidd evidently buried as well as gave away a large amount of his loot. Bellomont led him to believe a pardon would be forthcoming. But after Kidd arrived at his offices in Boston, he was quickly arrested and held for about a year, in harsh solitary confinement that drove him at least temporarily insane, and then was sent to London. His wife Sarah was also imprisoned.

Treasure hunters have searched much of the globe, including Japan and Vietnam, in pursuit of Kidd's legendary buried treasure.

British-French conflict, Kidd took an Armenian trading ship from Bengal, India, the *Quedagh Merchant*, operating under the protection of the French crown—a prize that would have been lawful under his British letter of marque. Further, it was here, if anywhere, that Kidd acquired his treasure—or his treasure map.

In the view of many treasure hunters, the religious wars that were fought between the Whig government in England, which largely backed anti-Catholic movements both domestically and abroad, and the ultra-Catholic King Louis XIV, were only the latest front in a centuries-old contest between the Catholic Church and its opponents, who manifested under different guises, but all represented the same guerrilla conspiracy. In this view, the Knights Templar at La Rochelle and the Huguenots were all different names for the same group of religious revolutionaries trying to defend a treasure they had discovered buried under the Temple of Solomon after the conquest of Jerusalem, and whose nature was critical for the sustenance—or destruction—of the Catholic faith. Another perspective says that these "Protestants" were devil-worshippers under different guises, and that their "treasure" consisted of occult secrets so evil that they were intended to destroy mankind.

Regardless of which side one takes, this approach to understanding Captain Kidd removes the conflict around him from the "mere politics" of Whig versus Tory, and instead transforms them into a kind of occult war between two forces fighting for the future of Europe.

The real questions are whether or not Kidd was sent specifically to find a treasure map—and what that treasure map—if it did exist on the *Quedagh Merchant*—revealed to him.

Regardless, for reasons no one fully understands, the events of the capture of the *Quedagh Merchant* rapidly changed Kidd's relationship with his backers. News of the capture reached England quickly, and both the sponsors of the Armenian-French trading venture that had owned the *Quedagh Merchant*, as well as Kidd's own sponsors, accused Kidd of piracy. Kidd's Whig backers were out of power, and the new Tory government took a keen interest in Kidd's prosecution. Kidd was lured into the English colony of Boston by one of his own investors and arrested in an act of betrayal in 1699, as the press demonized him and his "piracy."

Once Kidd was arrested, the Tory government demanded he implicate his investors in something—perhaps a pirate conspiracy, and perhaps something more. Regardless, it was an accusation Kidd refused to make. In fact,

A shipwreck believed to be the *Quedagh Merchant* was found in 2007 off the coast of the Dominican Republic—less than 10 feet deep and only 70 feet off the shore of Catalina Island. Amazingly, no one ever found it until four years ago.

Kidd refused to talk at all—he refused to discuss what, if anything, he had found, refused to reveal any "treasure"—Templar or otherwise—and refused to implicate or even discuss his relationship with anyone involved in his voyage.

Kidd was tortured in solitary confinement for a year in New York, until he appears to have gone at least temporarily insane. Then he was shipped off to England in chains.

In March 1701, after another year in prison at Newgate, a series of swift admiralty kangaroo court trials, lasting only a day or two, ensued.

Many speculate that Kidd believed the society that had sponsored him would wield its unseen influence for his rescue. It certainly did for many of his crew. In exchange for clemency, several of the hardened criminals Kidd had taken with him—the mutinous men who were likely the instigators if not the perpetrators of the crimes Kidd was eventually convicted of—testified against Kidd.

Evidence that could have exonerated him or at least been a mitigating factor (such as the French passes from the *Quedagh Merchant* and the letters of marque) was misfiled, denying Kidd a chance at having a proper defense at trial.

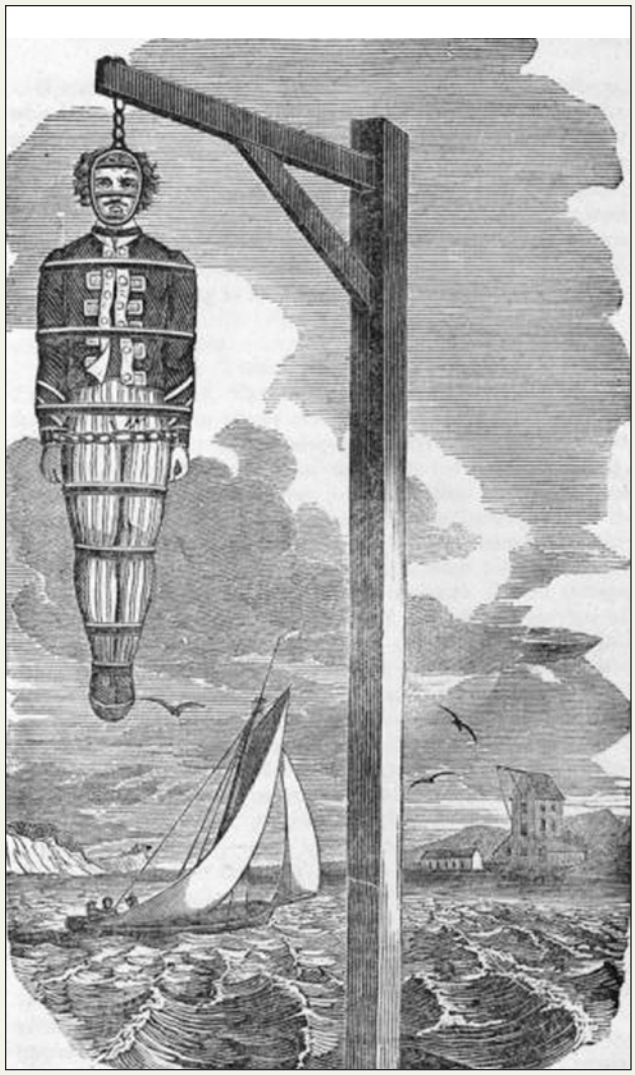
Kidd was hanged for murder and piracy on May 23.

The rope broke at least once (some say twice) before he could be properly judicially murdered.

His body was tarred and suspended in a cage by the Thames River, where it remained for several years as a gruesome warning to all others who would consider piracy. In 1834, this barbaric practice, known as gibbeting, was outlawed in England, but it continued in some places, such as Afghanistan, until the 1920s.

Many believe Kidd found the map he was sent to find—and with it some secret that rendered that map so terrible he would not turn it over to the men who had sponsored him. Kidd's backers certainly did a quick about-face after the capture of the *Quedagh Merchant*, and there is no objective reason that they should have done so. Kidd's acts of "piracy" were no different from many others he committed, and were almost certainly precisely what he had been hired to do. Yet Kidd also refused to betray his backers, indicating that, despite his differences, whatever he found left him no more inclined to their enemies than he became to them.

But even without a Masonic-Templar conspiracy, Kidd's case resonates in the modern world, where a "war on terrorism" has largely replaced the "war on piracy." Created by his government to conduct a war by proxy, Kidd was abandoned when political expediencies turned against



A famous but inaccurate drawing depicts the gibbeting of Captain William Kidd. In reality, his body was coated with tar so as not to rot away quite so quickly. In this macabre, dark ages style of punishment, your body was put in a form of iron bands and chains designed to more or less hold your rotting corpse together for public display. It was an Old World custom transplanted to the New World, although Kidd was suspended over the Thames River. Gibbeting, being barbaric, was saved for crimes our ancestors considered the most heinous: a wife who murdered her husband, a slave who killed his or her master or mistress or for pirates, traitors, highwaymen and sheep rustlers. The practice, reminiscent of crucifixion, is also known as "hanging in chains." These displays offended foreign visitors from more civilized lands, and did little to uphold the reputation of the authorities.

him and then prosecuted as a perpetrator of the acts he fought against. His political backers left him to, literally, rot, denying him evidence needed for his defense, while the public was led along by a sensationalist media that used Kidd's case to make an example of the government's "zero tolerance" for piracy—a fiction.

Three hundred years later, we have still not learned the lesson of Capt. Kidd, as the public continues to be dragged along, fighting a "war" on an ephemeral tactic, prosecuting and executing men who have been more created symbols of the imagined evil than actually been perpetrators of it. Capt. Kidd was the 17th century's Saddam Hussein or Osama bin Laden—a creation of the government that later persecuted, tried and executed him for the crimes it ordered him to commit.

Although he may have been considered the Osama bin Laden of his day, it seems clear this pirate was no Blackbeard. ✦

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A Secret Agreement Among 'Pirate Hunters,' 1696

Maritime trade and exploration in the Colonial era created an environment ripe for piracy. One of the most famous "pirates" in history, Capt. William Kidd, was commissioned by the king of England in 1695 as a privateer to hunt and capture pirates. "Colonel" Robert Livingston, a mysterious New Yorker and associate of Captain Kidd, engineered the arrangement, in which Kidd and Livingston were to receive a 10 percent share of the profits recovered from any treasure supposedly to be obtained from pirates. (See agreement at right.)

Typically privateers would turn over a tenth of their treasure to the king, a third to the Admiralty for doing the paperwork and the rest would go to the investors, who would keep their portion and dole out the rest to the crew.

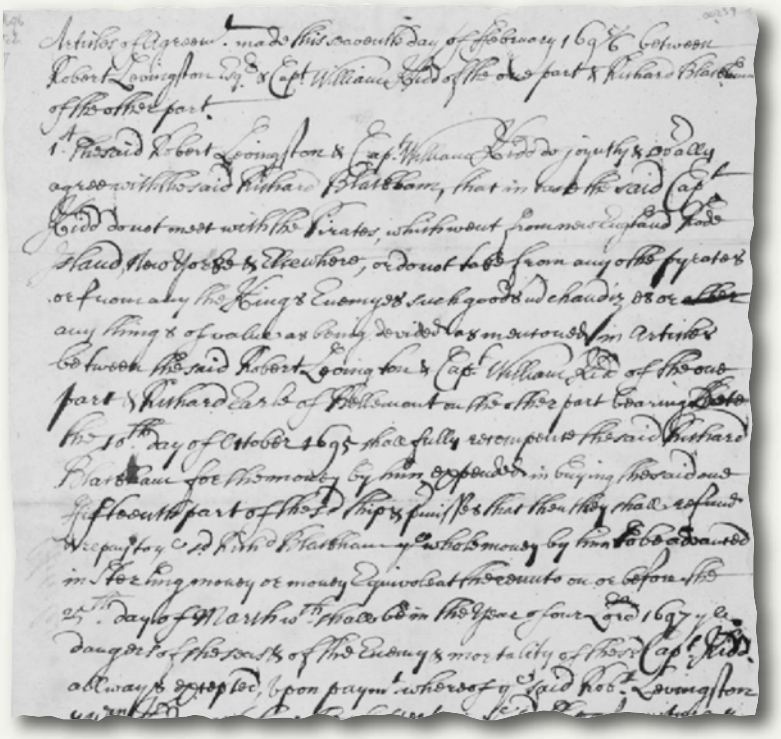
In this extraordinary document Livingston and Kidd enter into a separate agreement with a wealthy but shady woolen manufacturer and turkey merchant named Richard Blackham. Each sold one-third of their shares to Blackham in exchange for upfront money to relieve Kidd of debt and to raise money that was needed prior to Kidd's departure. This arrangement, highly unorthodox, was entered into in complete secrecy.

Kidd operated as a privateer for several months before his actions bordered on piracy and the king ordered his arrest. When word spread that Kidd was suspected of piracy, many of the investors, including Livingston, feared that their plan would be revealed, and they too would be implicated. Parliament could ill afford a scandal of this nature and did everything in its power to keep word from spreading that the king and Admiralty took any part in a questionable gun-for-hire operation.

Blackham was created first baronet Blackham, of the City of London, on April 13, 1696. Blackham's sudden elevation to the upper echelons of English society begs the question: Was Blackham brought into the establishment fold as a reward for his silence, to protect the king's dignity and reputation? After all, the only person who could have installed a commoner such as Blackham to the peerage of the land was King William III himself.

Four years later, as Kidd headed to Boston from the Caribbean, Livingston informed the lieutenant governor of New York that Kidd was carrying stolen treasure and that he should be captured. Kidd was arrested and eventually sent to England for a show trial. He was executed in May 1701, serving as an example of what would become of captured pirates

The treasure was never found. ✦



An Unorthodox Agreement (misspellings left from original)

Articles of Agreemt made this seaventh day of february 1695/6 between Robert Livingston Esqr. & Capt. Williame Kidd of the one part & Richard Blackham of the other part.

1st. The said Robert Livingston & Capt. William Kidd do joyntly & sevally agree with the said Richard Blackham, that in case the said Capt. Kidd do not meet with the Pirates, which went from new England Rode Island, New Yorke & Elsewhere, or do not take from any of the pyrates or from any the Kings Enemyes such goods mchandizes or [struck: other] any things of value as being devided as mentoned in Articles between the said Robert Livingston & Capt. William Kidd of the one part & Richard Earle of Bellomont on the other part bearing Date the 10th day of October 1695 shall fully recompense the said Richard Blackham for the money by him expended in buying the said one fifteenth part of the sd. Ship & primisses that thou they shall refund & repay to ye sd. Richard Blackham ye whole money by him to be advanced in Sterling money or money Equivalent thereunto on or before the 25th day of March wth shall be in the year of our Lord 1697 ye dangers of the seas & of the Enemy & mortality of the sd. Capt. Kidd allways excepted, upon paymt whereof ye said Robt. Livingston & Wm. Kidd are to have the sole pperty in ye sd. ship & furniture & this Indenture to be delivered up to them wth all other Covents & obligations thereunto belonging.

Robt. Livingston & Wm Kidd
Sealed & delivered in the p[re]ssence of us.
Samll. Spiser Richd. Raper John Walling

THE STRANGE CASE OF U-505
AND THE SECRETS THIS SUB STILL MAY HOLD

LIKE THE MEN WHO OPERATE THEM, ships are said to have a destiny all their own. If so, then few seagoing vessels in history enjoyed a more singular or bizarre career than Germany's most famous submarine. U-505's international renown stems primarily from her present location at Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, where she has been a public exhibit for the last 57 years. But of the some 25 million visitors who have passed through her interior since September 1954, virtually none has been aware of this boat's highly unusual past. Fewer still so much as suspect the dark secret she may still hold after the passage of 66 years.

BY MARC ROLAND

German submarine *U-505*'s life began ordinarily enough on June 12, 1940, when her keel was laid down by Hamburg's *Deutsche Werft*, a representative specimen of the 113 Type IXs built by this great ship-building company for the German navy, the *Kriegsmarine*, during World War II. She was a "C" version, the last and most up to date of her kind, displacing 1,232 tons while submerged. More than 50 crewmen served together within a steel frame 252 feet long and 22 feet, four inches wide. *U-505* is 30 feet, 10 inches high from the bottom of her keel to the top of her extended *Spargel*—"asparagus" in German—a nickname for the periscope.

Her twin, supercharged, nine-cylinder diesel engines, rated at 4,400 hp each, provided a maximum speed of 18.2 knots (circa 20 mph) while surfaced, alternating with two electric 1,000-hp motors for a submerged speed of 7.3 knots, about eight mph, over 24,880 nautical miles.

Although standard operating depths were around 300 feet, the Type IXC test dove to 750 feet, and was occasionally known to function, under duress, down to almost 1,000 feet, although at great risk to hull integrity. It would be *U-505*'s fate to push her capabilities far beyond their theoretical limitations.

During her career, she mounted a 105-mm deck-gun with 110 rounds, backed up by 20- and 30-mm cannon. Later, when Allied warplanes mostly prevented German submarines from attacking on the surface, her deck-gun was replaced by a 37-mm Oerlikon anti-aircraft cannon. Her primary offensive armament, of course, consisted of 22 21-inch torpedoes, fired from four bow-tubes and two stern-tubes.

At the time of her commission on August 26, 1941, nothing distinguished *U-505* from any other submarine newly enlisted in the Kriegsmarine. That changed almost at once when her first commander stepped aboard. Of Dutch background, *Korvettenkapitän* Axel-Olaf Loewe was utterly unlike arrogant, cold-blooded German submarine captains portrayed all too often in Hollywood films. Unimpressed by rank and indulgent of human error, Loewe was informal almost to the point of sloppiness, commonly interacting with his shipmates and going out of his way to make their difficult tour of duty as endurable as possible with understanding, compassion and good humor.

Far from observing strict distinctions between officers and men, he made them all feel like individually valuable members of the same team, resulting in their deep devotion to his "leadership through example," as one of them recalled.

But the skipper's casual attitude concealed skilled sea-

After the capture at sea of the German submarine *U-505*, the boarding parties could not find the ship's flag that was presumed to be aboard. The sail maker on the U.S. carrier *Guadalcanal* CVE-60 made a replica flag based on the information that was in their book of national flags. The banner they made was flown on the submarine under the U.S. flag. Having found the German flag on the sub, it was sent to the Naval Academy, where it is today. Here Capt. D.V. Gallery presents *U-505*'s real flag to Adm. Jonas H. Ingram at the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. The replica flag went to the Smithsonian Institute. *U-505* is on display today at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

manship, "steely nerves" and a ferocious devotion to duty that netted him seven enemy ships sunk during the boat's second and third patrols.[1]

While cruising the Caribbean on the afternoon of July 22, 1942, however, his last target would prove to be a historically unique victim. It was a beautiful sailing ship, but flying no flag and following a zigzag pattern typically executed by vessels trying to avoid torpedo attacks. His suspicions aroused, Loewe was permitted under international law to search the three-masted schooner for contraband by ordering her to stop with a shot across the bows. Unfortunately, the first 105-mm shell fired by his gun crew mistakenly sheared off the mystery windjammer's mainmast. Instead of heaving to, she abruptly ran up the national colors of Colombia, then a neutral country, and continued on her zigzag course. *U-505* got off two more rounds properly across her bow this time, but still the *Roamar*, as Loewe could now make out her name at the stern, refused to stop. Concerned she could radio-alert Allied warships to his position, he then ordered the 400-ton ship destroyed by gunfire.

After returning to the u-boat pens at Lorient, on the French coast, he was informed that the *Roamar* had been the personal property of a high-ranking diplomat so enraged by the loss of his schooner that he engineered Colombia's declaration of war against Germany, which "had about as much effect on us as the howling of a dog has on the Moon."[2] Axel-Olaf Loewe was nevertheless relieved of command and replaced by a man in every respect his precise opposite.

THE NEW SKIPPER

Formerly executive officer aboard the highly successful *U-124*, *Kapitänleutnant* Peter Zschech was haughty, moody and explosively temperamental. Lacking social skills, he could not personally relate to his crewmembers, regarded by him with something approaching contempt. This radical change in captains demanded the most from the crew's training and discipline, especially within the confines of a highly restrictive, inadequately ventilated environment constantly reeking with diesel fumes and human waste.[3]

These prolonged conditions, to say nothing of engaging in the most dangerous combat experience of World War II, generated a pressure cooker of human endurance exacerbated by recurrent French "underground" sabotage that spoiled five successive patrols. Despite these extremely adverse circumstances, *U-505* under the command of its difficult *Kapitänleutnant* survived some of the most remarkable events ever experienced by any submarine.

For all his lack of personal warmth and leadership, Zschech proved an excellent marksman. On Nov. 7, 1942, he sank a 6,000-ton British freighter off the Venezuelan coast with two torpedoes that struck the *Ocean Justice*, one after the other. At well over a mile from the target—a remarkable distance of 6,560 feet—it was an "impossible" long shot.[4]

"Then a deafening blast, a thousand times louder than a thunderclap, knocked us off our feet. It felt as if a giant fist had slammed the boat down into the water. Then three more explosions."

Just three days later, the submarine was caught surfaced by a bomber from British Coastal Command flying out of Edinburgh Field, in Trinidad. Powered by twin Wright Cyclone, nine-cylinder, 1,100-hp, radial engines, the big (17,500 pounds fully loaded) American-built Lockheed Hudson carried 750 pounds of depth charges or bombs over a maximum range of 1,960 miles, making it an effective maritime patrol aircraft.

It was especially so in the hands of Australian-born Flight Sgt. Ronald Rashleigh Sillcock, Number 53 Squadron's top U-boat hunter. His favored tactic was to silently glide out of the sun, then restart his engines just before dropping his payload at very close range, thereby maximizing accuracy and the element of surprise.

Aboard *U-505*, *Maschinengefreiter* (machinist second class) Hans Goebeler recalled how "a deafening blast, a thousand times louder than a thunderclap, knocked us off our feet. It felt as if a giant fist had slammed the boat down into the water. A split second later, three more explosions [occurred], even louder than the first. Our boat's steel hull rang like a cathedral bell from the concussions. This time, the shock waves pushed our boat upward, sending anyone still standing after the first blast through the air. . . . The lights had gone out and the air was suddenly filled with screams and burning, noxious fumes. . . . A thick jet of seawater was pouring into the boat, filling the diesel bilge and flooding the engine room."[5] Incredibly, no one aboard was killed, but two men were severely injured.

Zschech popped the conning tower hatch to survey the damage, and what he saw made him order, "Abandon ship!" Instead of inciting pandemonium, however, the diesel chief petty officer responded, "Well, you can do what you want, but the technical crew is staying on board to keep her afloat!"[6]

Although the submarine did not sink, she "had been nearly blown in two by the surprise air attack. The wooden planks of the upper deck aft of the conning tower looked as if a bulldozer had plowed across them. In the center of the damage, an enormous hole gaped halfway across the entire topside hull of the boat, exposing a jumble of smashed and broken equipment below. Our 37-mm anti-aircraft gun had been blown completely overboard by the force of the blasts, its mounting bolts sheered off as cleanly as if cut by a razor. Fully half of the steel side plates of the conning tower were either gone or hanging limply, clanging against each other in time with the gentle rocking of the waves," one of the crew members said.[7]

The oil bunker was additionally ruptured and badly leaking, while one of the two diesel engines had been knocked out, cutting surface speed in half. In far worse condition was the Lockheed Hudson, fragments of which drifted alongside its intended victim, together with the bodies of Sillcock and three crewmen. He had come in too low this time, the force of his exploding bombs tearing off the wings of his own bomber, which plunged into the sea nearby.

Days of non-stop repairs that tested German ingenuity to its limits got the boat under way again and even enabled her to submerge. During the painfully lengthy return voyage to Lorient, Zschech insisted on executing two more attacks against enemy freighters, in spite of the boat's perilous condition. Given his extraordinary sinking of the

Ocean Justice, he might have succeeded. But the guidance mechanism in his torpedoes had been damaged during Sillcock's self-destructive air assault. Alarmingly, an "eel" (torpedo) Zschech fired circled around and hit his own submarine on her rear-port quarter, but luckily did not detonate, making *U-505* the only one of her kind to survive such a mishap. The dent it made is still visible on her hull.

Similarly lost were several other submarines of various nationalities during the war and after, such as the *USS Scorpion*, sunk with all hands—99 men—by one of her own torpedoes southwest of the Azores on June 5, 1968.

After 32 long, agonizing days at sea, dodging British destroyers and aircraft along the way, *U-505* limped miraculously into port, "the most heavily damaged U-boat to ever make it back to base under her own power." [8] Completion of her repairs required half a year, during which time she was virtually rebuilt, her pressure hull alone needing more than 36 square meters of new plating. Finally back in service again on July 1, 1943, the boat was forced to return after just 13 days at sea, suffering numerous equipment failures. For nearly four more months, as many patrols were aborted, each one after only a few days, due to French "resistance" sabotage.

These repeated setbacks naturally affected ship's company morale, which declined still further as their sub at last resumed operational status in mid-October. By then, the war had turned irrevocably against the U-boats: British cryptanalysts had deciphered Kriegsmarine codes since the previous May. From then on, unknown to themselves, the German submariners were fighting a losing battle. *U-505* crewmembers' already low spirits fell deeper still under the verbal lash of their tyrannical skipper, as the emotional atmosphere they shared grew incandescent with expectation. According to *Maschinengefreiter* Goebeler, life aboard the boat became "a universe ruled by a mad god." [9]

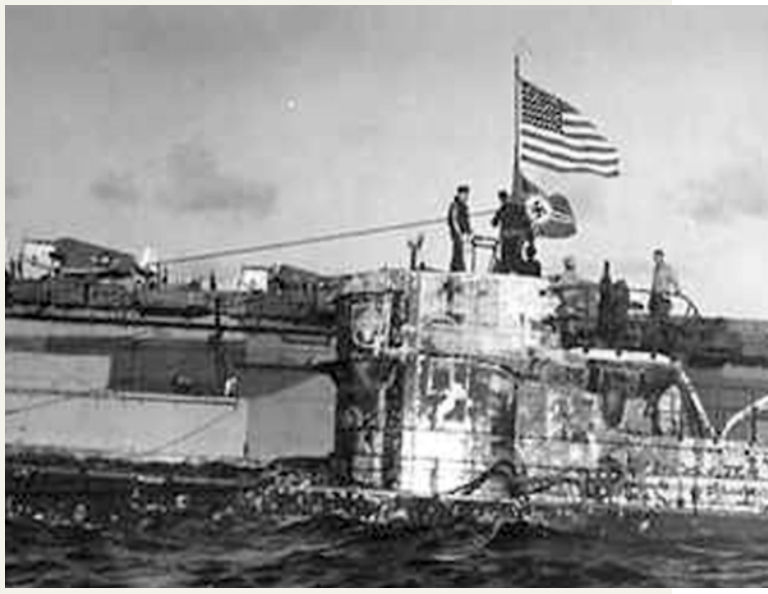
Ignoring the kind of nagging breakdowns that aborted previous patrols, Zschech forged ahead through the Bay of Biscay, into the North Atlantic, until British destroyers detected *U-505* east of the Azores on October 24. During a depth-charge attack as intense as it was prolonged, the *Kapitänleutnant*'s nerves allegedly snapped.

The official story is that, pulling his service revolver, he shot himself in the head before astounded crewmembers, then fell to the deck of the control room, mortally wounded. *Funkobergefreiter* (chief radio operator) Erich Wilhelm Kalbitz lifted Zschech into his bunk, where, to relieve his suffering, two crewmembers smothered him to death with a pillow.

AXEL-OLAF LOEWE

PETER ZSCHECH

Two very different commanders of *U-505*.



As the *USS Guadalcanal* pulls alongside the foundering wreck of *U-505*, sailors from the task group fly the U.S. flag over the captured submarine. The *USS Abnaki*, a U.S. Navy fleet tug, met the task group in mid-ocean to complete the tow to Bermuda. The *U-505* was kept there in secrecy until the end of the war so that the Germans would not discover that an Enigma code machine and various secret documents had been confiscated by the Americans, thus allowing the Allies to decode every transmission the Germans made after that point. Had the captain and crew been able to complete the scuttling of *U-505*, some experts speculate, the war might have gone on years longer.

U.S. NAVY PHOTO

MEYER ASSUMES COMMAND

The first watch officer, Paul Meyer, immediately assumed command and stealthfully maneuvered his besieged U-boat away from its attackers, until he was able to surface long enough to unceremoniously dump the corpse of their late captain, sealed in a weighted hammock, overboard into the surging sea. It would seem that Peter Zschech at least achieved the dubious distinction of having been the first commander in history to commit suicide underwater during battle. That, at any rate, was the "official" version of events, thereafter repeated in every published history of this strange tale.

Upon closer examination, however, a series of disturbing inconsistencies begins to emerge. Among the best documented may be found in the operational archives of the Royal Navy during World War II. They show that no British destroyers, nor Allied warships of any kind, were on station during Oct. 24, 1943 in the vicinity of *U-505*, when Zschech perished, around 2100 hours. The Royal Navy records additionally reveal that no depth-charge attacks were carried out on that date southeast of the Azores, where his death took place.[10] How, then can his reported combat-induced suicide be reconciled with official records indicating no ships operated by the Allies were present at the time?

Typically generous with praise and award citations whenever outstanding examples of personal command were demonstrated by his sailors, Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz uncharacteristically withheld recognition of Paul Meyer's successful initiative with neither promotion nor an Iron Cross, both of which the first watch officer unquestionably merited and would have doubtless received under different circumstances. Instead, Meyer was merely "absolved from all blame," then returned to duty, *sans* promotion or commendation, aboard the same vessel he supposedly saved at its supremely critical moment.

Certainly, its most detailed description remains Hans Goebeler's personal account, released the year of his death in 1999. *Steel Boats and Iron Hearts* is the straightforward, credible narrative of a self-evidently competent, courageous seaman, whose outstanding virtue was a deep devotion to his fellow mates. When one of them confided his intention to go AWOL, Goebeler promised not to report him, but vowed to do so if he brought up the subject once more. It is through the filter, then, of this personal sense of loyalty that Goebeler's words describing the fate of his troublesome skipper may be read. He leaves no doubt that the Zschech's overbearing demeanor and "leadership by punishment" made him a "selfish, aristocratic bastard" in the eyes of his crewmembers. Eventually, his corrosive behavior combined with *U-505*'s series of frustrated patrols and growing Allied domination of the seas to push them beyond human endurance, even for U-boat men, the elite of the Kriegsmarine.

"We were German sailors," Goebeler related (perhaps more than he intended), "and there was never any question of disobedience, much less mutiny. But, my God, how we loathed the man Peter Zschech!" [11]

Mutiny was never plotted, but it may have exploded inadvertently. In the close, rolling confines of a submarine, men and officers were often tossed into each other as an accepted part of life aboard such a vessel, generally leading to light-hearted informality throughout the ranks. On one such common occasion, however, Zschech "collided with the petty officer, knocking the man off his feet. The fellow instinctively grabbed the only thing in reach that would break his fall: the skipper's shirt. Zschech angrily pushed him aside, whereupon the poor man fell onto the navigator's table, breaking an exposed light bulb." [12]

The petty officer was punished with five days arrest. Everyone else aboard was astounded, but a similar, subsequent incident may have exerted the last ounce of pressure on the crew's hair-trigger nerves.

The mortified petty officer was punished with five days close arrest. Everyone else aboard was astounded. But a similar, subsequent incident may have exerted the last ounce of pressure on the crew's hair-trigger nerves, when another victim of the testy *Kapitänleutnant* might have actually struck back, perhaps setting off a physical chain reaction among other sailors, already described by Goebeler as tough men, quick with their fists. Moreover, *U-505* crewmembers were not typical of other German submarines. Goebeler describes many of them, including himself, as enthusiastic brawlers. More than a few had gotten in trouble with the law, been repeatedly disciplined, and at least three men "experienced considerable time in military prison." [13] Such rough characters, relatively indulged by their beloved first commander, would not have taken well to a snobbish hothead like Loewe's immediate successor.

Intensely loyal as Goebeler was to his shipmates, he does not (or maybe would not) suggest their confrontation with Zschech, which, had it come to the attention of Adm.

The 58 German sailors who survived (one had died) were transported to a port in Bermuda as prisoners of war, seen here during their arrival at the island of Bermuda. They included Oberleutnant Harald Lange, who had been fished out of the water unconscious and badly injured. At the U.S. military hospital in Bermuda, one of his legs had to be amputated. Lange's major worry was that his wife would remarry, since it would have been assumed in Germany that the submarine *U-505* had gone to Davy Jones's locker with all hands lost. Lange himself did not believe that his boat had survived the scuttling attempt until shown articles from his cabin. The fact is, the boat was just hours from sinking. The capture of *U-505* was the first seizure at sea of an enemy vessel by the U.S. Navy since 1815 when the *USS Peacock* seized *HMS Nautilus* as part of the War of 1812.

Dönitz, would have ended automatically in their summary execution. Then again, perhaps not. Given Germany's desperate situation at the time and the fragile, though still unbowed morale of his U-boat men, he would have had very real motivation for hushing up the entire affair, to which he himself only fleetingly alluded in his published memoirs.[14]

According to Goebeler, "one of us placed Zschech's pillow over his face to muffle the noise" (of his loud death rattles, supposedly) "and, out of mercy, to hasten the inevitable. The doctor tried desperately to pull the pillow away, but four strong hands kept it in place. We knew that poor Zschech, and we, would be better off if he died as quickly and quietly as possible." Only a few men on duty in and near the control room, where the suicide allegedly occurred, were involved; the rest of the crew was unaware of what was going on.

Continued Goebeler, "Meanwhile, those of us who did know felt that we were better off with our new skipper," the first watch officer, Meyer.

When he ordered the men to come to attention, as the *KaLeut*'s corpse was hauled up on deck for burial at sea, "none of us could bring ourselves to stand to attention for the man," for whom they "felt no sympathy . . . a mixture of anger and betrayal is a much better description of what we felt. . . . [M]ost of us were not especially sorry to see him gone."[15]

These are bitter words, but whether or not they were expressed by a mutineer, historians may never be able to document, for all their unanswered questions.

CAPTAIN HARALD LANGE

U-505's strange career did not end with the death of Zschech and his replacement by a new commander. At six feet, four inches tall, Harald Lange may may not have been physically at home within the narrow confines of a submarine, but he was an entirely competent and amiable *Oberleutnant zur See* (naval first lieutenant), whose thorough professionalism and fatherly demeanor (at 40 years of

age, he was nearly twice as old as most men serving under him) restored ship's company morale. It improved still further during late spring 1944 when he escaped undetected from enemy destroyers searching for him off the West African coast. But even his skilled seamanship could not elude Allied code-breakers, who guided a U.S. Navy "hunter-killer" group to his position near the Cape Verde Islands and attacked him on June 4.

With severe flooding in the torpedo room, ballast tanks inoperative, steering mechanism and diving planes hopelessly jammed, the U-boat spiralled down out of control. Approaching 1,000 feet, at pressures almost beyond the hull's integrity, the badly damaged ballast tanks were partially brought back on line, enabling the otherwise unmanageable vessel to make a gradual ascent.

On the surface, automatic weapons fire from an enemy escort aircraft carrier, five destroyer escorts and circling fighter planes concentrated on the lone, stricken *U-505*. An entire American task force descended on a single, disabled submarine. In this preposterously unequal struggle, *Oberfunkmaat* (signalman first class) Gottfried Fischer was the only German fatality. Fifty-eight surviving officers and men were taken prisoner, and their submarine was towed to the United States. Ten years later, she was restored at her present home near Lake Michigan.

One wonders if, long after closing hours, alone in Chicago's dark and silent museum, the troubled spirit of Peter Zschech still paces the deck of his U-boat, one of only four other World War II German submarines still in existence out of an original 1,000 such vessels, and the only one of its kind in the world today. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Goebeler, Hans Jakob, with John P. Vanzo, *Steel Boats and Iron Hearts*, Wagnerian Publications, FL, 1999, p. 24.

2 *Ibid*., 68.

3 Each U-boat was equipped with a flush toilet, but, if improperly operated, it could and did lead to catastrophic flooding. German submariners instead relieved themselves in tin cans sliding across the diesel engine room floor.

4 German torpedoes had a maximum range twice as great, but were generally fired well within 6,000 feet of a target. See more about this at the website: http://www.navweaps.com/Weapons/WTGER_WWII.htm

5 Goebeler, *op. cit.,* 89.

6 *Ibid*., 90.

7 *Ibid*., 91.

8 *Ibid*., 115.

9 *Ibid*., 106.

10 Savas, Theodore P., editor, *Hunt and Kill: U-505 and the U-Boat War in the Atlantic*, Savas Beatie, NY, 2004.

11 Goebeler, *op. cit.,* 105.

12 *Ibid*., 104.

13 Mulligan, Timothy, "A Community Bound by Fate," in *Hunt and Kill: U-505 and the U-Boat War in the Atlantic*, Savas Beatie, NY, 2004, 52.

14 Dönitz, Karl, *Memoirs: Ten Years and Twenty Days*, Da Capo Press, MA, 1997 translation of the 1953 German-language original, 258.

15 Goebeler, op. cit., 177-9.

Marc Roland is a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Marc is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory.

Above, a U.S. salvage crew aboard the *U-505* after the German crew was evacuated. The Americans captured the vital Enigma code machine and important secret documents that proved invaluable to the Allied war effort.

THE 'FALSE FLAG' OPERATION THAT WASN'T

The Mysterious Fire At the Reichstag

For many years, Court Historians and others have maintained that Hitler's henchmen burned the German parliament building, the Reichstag, in order to blame it on the Communists. Of course, who set the Reichstag ablaze is of great importance for historians, as the vent is used to prove Adolf Hitler would have stooped to any underhanded means to eliminate the growing Communist threat and restrict rights. According to the author, however, it was the Communists who set the building on fire after all. Thus another blemish on Hitler's biographical record has been removed. . . .

By Peter Wainwright

By the early 1930s, the situation in Weimar Germany was becoming explosive. A third of the workers were unemployed, and democracy was on the verge of collapse. The Communists saw in this their best opportunity to seize power since their abortive revolution in 1918. Another revolution of some sort was clearly in the offing, but despite the support of a few million voters and the Soviet Union, the prospect for power seemed to be slipping from the Marxists' grasp.

The German people were turning to a radically new kind of socialism—National Socialism. Even some of the Communists were looking to Adolf Hitler for salvation.

The Red response to this situation was one of extreme violence. One notable victim was the 21-year-old poet and volunteer social worker Horst Wessel, who was murdered in 1930 after writing a stirring marching song for his brownshirt comrades. Two years later, as the general election of July 1932 loomed nearer, the Reds abandoned all pretense of rational debate and discussion. Bloody terror became the order of the day.

In the six-week period before the election there were more than 450 political riots in Prussia alone. In July, 38 National Socialists (so-called "Nazis") and 30 Communists (or "Commies," if you will) were killed. But the Red Terror failed. In the election, the Nazis more than doubled their number of seats in the Reichstag, and became the largest party; and in January 1933 President Paul von Hindenburg bowed to the inevitable and asked Hitler to lead a coalition

On Feb. 27, 1933, shortly after Hitler took office as chancellor, the Communists burned the Reichstag (German parliament building). Many historians falsely claim it was an inside job.

government. The general election in the March of that year resulted in a clear victory for the Nazis and their nationalist allies.

Red fury now knew no bounds. In the campaign of violence and illegality that followed, the Union of Red Fighters openly called on their followers to disarm the SA and SS, while a few days later an official Communist publication, *Red Sailor,* urged: "Workers to the barricades! Forward to victory! Fresh bullets in your guns! Draw the pin of the hand grenade!"

Bloody revolution seemed imminent. A signal for its commencement was anxiously awaited, and it appeared to come on February 27, when the Reichstag Building in Berlin was set on fire.

A Dutch Communist, Marinus van der Lubbe, was arrested near the scene, and subsequently he and four other suspects, including Ernst Torgler, the leader of the Communist group in the Reichstag, were put on trial. The official report of the provisional inquiry stated that the Red group had held "a remarkable number of meetings in the Reichstag of late, without any reason that could be traced." At Liebknechthaus (the Communist HQ, named after a leader of the 1918 revolution), the authorities found lists of a large number of people who were to have been killed or arrested.

Van der Lubbe admitted that he had fired the building and that it was meant to be a signal for revolution. But, he claimed, contrary to expert testimony at the trial, that he had destroyed the building singlehandedly. He stuck to his story, but elsewhere other Reds were spreading the yarn that the fire had been started by the National Socialists themselves, and that van der Lubbe was a degenerate half-wit and homosexual prostitute planted on the scene as a "fall guy."

In other words, they claimed the arson had been a false flag attack by the National Socialists. This claim is echoed even today by many pro-Zionists, such as the "neo-conservatives."

Just two days after the fire *The Daily Worker,* official organ of the British Communist Party, carried the banner headline "Nazis burn down the German parliament," and then went on to state that the fascists had accused the Communist Party of having done it, "without a shred of evidence."

Thus was born one of the great myths of modern history—that the National Socialists set fire to their own parliament to provide an excuse for curbing the activities of the Communists and to grab total power. It might be said that some plausibility was given to the myth by the action of President von Hindenburg (who was not a National Socialist) on the day after the fire. Fearing that another Communist revolution had started, he declared martial law and suppressed Marxist propaganda in Prussia.

More substance was provided for the myth when the old Weimar Constitution was changed by the passing of the Enabling Act *(Ermächtigungsgesetz*) on March 24, 1933, which has been misrepresented as giving dictatorial powers to Hitler.

The act actually had nothing to do with the Reichstag fire, but was a necessary part of the government's program for overcoming the grave social and economic crisis in Germany. Nonetheless, such actions provided hooks on which the anti-National Socialist media and politicians could hang their multicolored coat of lies and misrepresentations, which came to be seriously accepted as authentic history.

Such actions provided hooks on which the anti-National Socialist media and politicians could hang their multicolored coat of lies and misrepresentations, which came to be seriously accepted as authentic history.

The trial of van der Lubbe and the other suspects should have dispelled any suspicion of National Socialist guilt. It was a scrupulously fair trial, which resulted in the acquittal of all the defendants except van der Lubbe himself.

Anti-National Socialist propagandists, however, were far from being dismayed. They turned their attention on a "Brown Book" of alleged evidence compiled by Communist exiles, and a farcical "counter-trial," which they staged in London, which, not surprisingly, found the National Socialists guilty.

According to the Brown Book, a group of National Socialists entered the Reichstag via a tunnel that was connected to the residence of Herman Goring, president of the Reichstag. They were supposed to have gained entry at "8:40 p.m.," set the building on fire, using some sort of inflammatory chemical, and then left, after pushing the half-wit van der Lubbe into the building just after 9:00 p.m. The police and firefighters arrived on the scene about 9:22 p.m. Evidence was given at the "counter-trial" by witnesses, purporting to be repentant National Socialists, that they were led by a brownshirt named Edmund Heines.

It was ascertained later that Heines was making a speech elsewhere at the time of the fire.

Shown in prison garb with head bowed is Dutch Communist firebug Marinus van der Lubbe with his interpreter at trial before the Reich Court in Leipzig, on Sept. 24, 1933. The Reichstag fire trial was held from September 21 to December 23, 1933. Reich President Paul von Hindenburg had passed the Reich Law Regarding the Imposition and Execution of Capital Punishment on March 29, 1933. According to this law, crimes such as arson and high treason were punishable by death, retroactive to January 31, 1933. Van der Lubbe was convicted of high treason and arson and was executed. Feebleminded and crazy, today this patsy for Communist higher-ups would probably have been sent to a lunatic asylum instead.

Another "confession" was supposedly made by Karl Ernst, then gruppenfuehrer of the Sturmabteilung (chief of the brownshirts) in Berlin. Apart from the fact that this alleged confession did not turn up until after Ernst's death, whoever concocted it slipped up on one vital point. As with the other "confessions," it alleged that the "National Socialist arsonists" were in the Reichstag from 8:40 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. But at 8:45 p.m., a postman entered the building to collect the mail, and left at 8:55 without seeing anything out of the ordinary or noticing the smell of gasoline or any other incendiary substance.

The full truth is not yet known, and may never be known, but sound basic facts—certainly more than enough to discredit allegations of National Socialist responsibility—were brought to light in Britain by liberal British historian Prof. A.J.P. Taylor, who admits that he had accepted the myth unquestioningly, "without looking at the evidence."

Later, however, writing on "Who burnt the Reichstag?" in the August 1960 issue of *History Today*, Taylor, working largely on evidence provided by Fritz Tobias, an anti-National Socialist German civil servant, and which had been published earlier in *Der Spiegel*, points out that the National Socialists made no attempt to manufacture evidence against the Communists—which seems a strange omission if, as alleged, the whole affair was staged to justify the suppression of the Reds.

As for the counter-trial, one of the witnesses there was "muffled to the eyes," according to Taylor, who wryly adds: "This was a wise precaution: He was in fact a well-known Communist and unmistakably Jewish."

When considering the facts, it seems incredible that the myth of National Socialist responsibility for burning the Reichstag could ever have been accepted. Yet it was, and by "reputable" historians such as Alan Bullock, author of *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny*, and Antony Sutton, author of *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*. One wonders what other mythical versions of historical incidents have been accepted by the court historians and others without looking at the evidence. ✦

Peter Wainwright, an Englishman, is a retired tax and legal advisor and now a historical researcher. This article was submitted by our friends at www.stevenbooks.co.uk, who specialize in historical reprints. A shorter version of this article was published in *The Journal of Historical Review*, summer 1981.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

NOT OUT OF AFRICA?

Archeologists have found evidence of modern humans, *Homo sapiens sapiens*, living in Palestine 400,000 years ago. The remains found are the oldest known of the subspecies. The discovery was made in Qesem Cave near Rosh Ha'ayin in central Palestine, which has been excavated by Drs. Avi Gopher and Ran Barkai of Tel Aviv University since 2000. Researchers analyzed the shape of eight teeth recovered from Qesem Cave. Using CT scans and X-rays, they found that the teeth are very similar to the teeth of people today. The researchers also found evidence that the humans occupying the site used fire on a regular basis and had a systematic way of producing flint blades. The results appeared in *The American Journal of Physical Anthropology*. It was previously widely believed that *H. sapiens sapiens* came into being 200,000 years ago in Africa. This discovery, along with finds from China and Spain, could overturn the theory that modern humans started out on the African continent.

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SEMI-VEGETARIAN CAVE MEN?

Scientists discovered seven teeth from the remains of three Neanderthals—one from Iraq and two from Belgium—with remnants of plant bits trapped in their petrified plaque. Identified were bits of date palm, wild cereals and a plant akin to water lilies. The scientists concluded that Neanderthals were not just hunters of big game and may have led more complex culinary lives.

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THE TOLERANCE ACT OF 1649

Maryland passed an interesting law back in 1649 when it was still a colony. It was simply called "A Law of Maryland Concerning Religion." While it has been hailed as an act of tolerance, at the same time, paradoxically, it created the first limitations on so-called hate speech in the New World. The act provided that any person who "insulted" the Virgin Mary, the apostles or the evangelists could be whipped, jailed or fined. And if you denied the Trinity or the divinity of Jesus Christ, you could be punished by execution or the seizure of your lands. Otherwise, however, you had freedom of religion within these bounds. Jews were automatically banned, as well as unitarians. The law was repealed in 1654, and a new law was passed that made it illegal for Catholics to openly practice their faith.

EGYPTIAN MEGALITHIC MYSTERY: Archeologists are astounded at what they are finding at the Nabta Playa site, shown above, in central Egypt. The astronomical sophistication of the site is well beyond anything humans were supposed to be able to accomplish in the 5th millennium B.C., and the site has defied explanation. TBR is planning an article on Nabta Playa in a future issue.

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OPERATION MINCEMEAT

According to *U.S. News Online*, Operation Mincemeat was one of the most successful ruses of WWII. Led by Lt. Cmdr. Ewen Montagu, a team of British officers procured the body of a pneumonia victim and planted false documents suggesting the Allied invasion of Italy would come from Greece and Sardinia rather than Sicily. Dressed in a Royal Marines uniform and chained to a briefcase full of fake documents, the corpse was released from a submarine off Spain. Fishermen picked it up; German agents in Spain forwarded the plans to their commanders, who left Sicily's southern coast nearly defenseless—allowing Allied troops to land almost unopposed on July 10, 1943.

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THE CAMP VAN DORNE HOAX

The 1998 book *The Slaughter* detailed a shocking crime hidden in 50 years of government cover-up. In 1943, the U.S. Army allegedly murdered 1,200 black U.S. soldiers at Mississippi's Camp Van Dorn, then buried them in a mass grave. Outraged, in 1999 former Rep. Bennie Thompson and the NAACP requested an Army investigation. After interviewing surviving vets of the all-black WWII unit and scrutinizing personnel records, the Army branded the book "fiction." Said a military spokeswoman: "All of these men said nothing like this ever occurred. If you have a 3,000 member unit and 1,200 disappear in one night, it tends to be noticed." The truth is that many black troublemakers (and the 364th had quite a few evidently) ended up at bases in the Aleutians. Others were quietly court-martialed for disruptive behavior.

The Bay of Pigs
Heroism, Horror and Betrayal

HERE IS THE COMPELLING TRUE STORY OF HOW John and Robert Kennedy betrayed millions of Cubans and Americans in the planning and execution of the Bay of Pigs invasion, then falsely placed the blame for failure on the men who went into harm's way. Everything the government says about the failed invasion has been a lie. This article should be required reading for any politician before they are allowed to commit men to combat. Here's how, on April 17, 1961, some 1,300 Cuban exiles were sent to their doom.

BY HUMBERTO FONTOVA

"They fought like tigers," writes the man who commanded the Cubans who splashed ashore at the Bay of Pigs 50 years ago. "But their fight was doomed before the first man hit the beach."

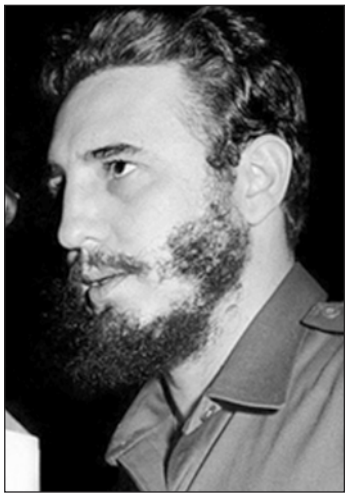
That commander, CIA operative Grayston Lynch, knows something about fighting—and about long odds. He carries scars from Omaha Beach, the Bulge and Korea's Heartbreak Ridge. In those battles victory also appeared doomed. In each, Americans were outmanned and outgunned. In each, the odds looked hopeless. In each, surrender beckoned.

But in France, Belgium and Korea people are free to rant, screech and trample American flags today because decades ago Lynch and his band of brothers yelled "nuts," rammed in another clip, and charged forward, smiting the enemies of freedom.

America's reward? Her compensation for sacrificing her treasure and boys? Surely some booty? Some gold mines or oil wells? Some ports? Harbors? Colonies?

Nope. "Just a little land to bury our dead," as Barry Farber so pricelessly put it.

They won every time. But those earlier adversaries were out front; they wore swastikas and red stars. They carried



JOHN F. KENNEDY **FIDEL CASTRO**

Two leaders squared off in the early 1960s.

Mausers and burp guns. They manned Tiger and Stalin tanks. They wore military uniforms. Such enemies might be tough, but not always invincible. Back then Lynch and his brothers could count on the support of their own chief executive.

At the Bay of Pigs, Lynch and his men learned—first in speechless shock and finally in burning rage—that their most powerful enemies were not Castro's soldiers massing in Santa Clara, but the Ivy League's best and brightest con-

Shown above are some of the exiles who took part in the Bay of Pigs attempted liberation of Communist Cuba. Kennedy didn't like the idea of beginning the invasion with air strikes. "Too spectacular," he said. "It sounds like D-Day. You have to reduce the noise level of this thing." When the heroic fighters landed at Playa Geron, or the Bay of Pigs, deprived of promised support by the U.S. government, they were defeated by Castro's huge, well-armed military. This deliberate no-win war was a humiliating official failure on the part of the United States, greatly strengthening Castro's standing, and helped lead up to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

ferring in Washington.

Grayston L. Lynch put it on the line for the U.S. Constitution like few living today. I'd say he's earned the right to indulge in a little "freedom of speech" himself. So when he writes, "never have I been so ashamed of my country," about the bloody and shameful events 50 years ago, I'd say we owe him a respectful audience.

The problem is he writes this in a book that castigates Kennedy's Camelot. Such impudence won't get you a respectful anything from the Beltway media. Their darling remains untouchable. So Lynch's eye-opening and simply superb book, *Decision for Disaster: Betrayal at the Bay of Pigs*, has been mostly ignored or mocked by "the best and the brightest."

Lynch commanded, in his own words, "brave boys who had never before fired a shot in anger"—college students, farmers, doctors, common laborers, whites, blacks, mulattoes. They were known as La Brigada 2506.

Short on battle experience, yes, but they fairly burst with what Bonaparte and George Patton valued most in a soldier—morale. No navel-gazing about "why they hate us." They didn't need a Frank Capra to explain in brilliant documentaries why we fight. They'd seen Communism point-blank: stealing, lying, jailing, poisoning minds, murdering.

They'd seen the midnight raids, the drumbeat trials. They'd heard the chilling "fuego!" as Castro's firing squads murdered thousands of brave countrymen. More importantly, they heard the "viva Cuba libre!" from the bound

and blindfolded patriots, right before the bullets ripped them apart.

They set their jaws and resolved to smash this murderous barbarism that was ravaging their homeland. And they went at it with a vengeance.

When the smoke cleared and all their ammo had been expended, when a hundred of them lay dead and hundreds more wounded, after their very mortars and machine-gun barrels had melted from their furious rates of fire, after three days of relentless battle, barely 1,200 of them —without a single supporting shot fired by naval artillery, and without air support—had squared off against 51,000 Castro troops, his entire air force and squadrons of Stalin tanks.

Tigers, indeed! These men fought till the last round, without food or water, and inflicted losses of 20 to one against the Soviet-trained enemy. Castro defectors, some the very doctors who attended the casualties, tell us these invaders inflicted over 2,200 casualties.

Castro and Che Guevara were jittery there for a while, urging caution in the counterattack. From the lethal fury of the attack and the horrendous casualties their troops and militia were taking, the Red leaders assumed they faced at least 20,000 invading "mercenaries," as they called them.

Yet it was a band of mostly civilian volunteers they outnumbered 40 to one, led by the heroic Erneido Oliva. (A black Cuban, by the way.) A high percentage of these men had wives and children.

But to hear Castro's echo chamber (the Beltway media and leftist academics), Fidel was the plucky David and the invaders the bumbling Goliath! Fidel awarded his chum Yasser Arafat with something called the "Bay of Pigs medal" in 1974.

It's perfect: "For meritorious service in the war of humbug. For turning facts on their heads. For conspicuous bravery in grinding the organ of propaganda and managing to keep a straight face while the media monkeys chatter and dance to the tune."

The invaders themselves suffered 100 dead. Five were American "advisers," who gagged on, snarled at and finally defied direct orders to abandon the men they'd trained and befriended. "Nuts!" they barked—but at their own commander in chief.

Then they flew in to try and provide some air cover. But they piloted lumbering B-26s and Castro had jets. They had to know it was hopeless. And every one gave his life.

These were Southern boys, not pampered Ivy Leaguers, so there was no navel-gazing. They had archaic notions of right and wrong, of honor and loyalty, of who America's

Above: A quick planning session for the Battle of the Bay of Pigs. One out of every three soldiers invading Cuba would die in the fighting; the rest would be taken prisoner. Below: A group of prisoners taken by Castro's henchmen is marched off to the gulags. Ramon Conte Hernandez, the last remaining prisoner of the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, came home to Miami 25 years later. For his wife of 30 years, Hilda, it was a long wait. In 1962 she thought Conte would be part of the more than 1,000 liberators who were released to the U.S. government in exchange for food and medicines. But Conte and eight other soldiers were left behind, without any explanation.

enemies really are. I wouldn't call them "mercenaries" anywhere near Little Havana, especially on the streets named after them.

To quote Haynes Johnson, "It was a battle when heroes were made."

We call them "men," but Brigadista Felipe Rondon was 16 years old when he grabbed his 57 mm cannon and ran to face one of Castro's Stalin tanks point blank. At 10 yards he fired at the clanking, lumbering beast, and it exploded, but the momentum kept it going and it rolled over little Felipe.

When the smoke cleared barely 1,200 Cubans had squared off against 51,000 Castro troops, his entire air force and squadrons of Soviet tanks.

Gilberto Hernandez was 17 when a round from a Czech burp gun put out his eye. Castro's troops were swarming in, but he held his ground, firing furiously with his recoilless rifle for another hour, until the Reds finally surrounded him and killed him with a shower of grenades.

By then the invaders sensed they'd been abandoned. Ammo was almost gone. Two days shooting and reloading without sleep, food or water was taking its toll. Many were hallucinating. That's when Castro's Soviet howitzers opened up, huge 122 mm ones, four batteries' worth. They pounded 2,000 rounds into the invaders' ranks over a four-hour period. "It sounded like the end of the world," one said later.

"Rommel's crack Afrika Corps broke and ran under a similar bombardment," wrote Haynes Johnson. By now the invaders were dazed, delirious with fatigue, thirst and hunger, too deafened by the bombardment to even hear orders. So their commander had to scream.

"There is no retreat! *Carajo!*" Oliva stood and bellowed to his dazed and horribly outnumbered men. "We stand and fight!"

And so they did, and wrote as glorious a chapter in military history and the annals of freedom as any you'd care to read. Right after the deadly shower of Soviet shells, more Stalin tanks rumbled up.

Another boy, named Barberito, rushed up to the first one and blasted it repeatedly with his recoilless rifle, which

Castro at the Bay of Pigs

Below: Castro, in glasses at lower right, watches the Bay of Pigs Battle from within a tank. The real heroes of Cuba were those who dared to defy Castro, most of whom were rural *campesinos* who refused to be slaves on Cuba's state-owned plantations and refused to have their small family farms taken from them. The "heroic" Castro had to defeat these people with Russian helicopters and convoys of Russian trucks and tanks.

Above: Fidel Castro descends from a tank at Playa Giron, Cuba, near the Bay of Pigs, April 17-19, 1961. Right: Castro enjoys a cigar break during the murderous fighting. He had little to worry about during this "serious attempt" by the Cuban exiles to overthrow his dictatorship: John F. Kennedy had betrayed the freedom fighters, while Castro used jailing and death by firing squad to suppress internal Cuban support for the liberators.

BOHEMIA MAGAZINE/AP

barely dented it, but so rattled the occupants that they opened the hatch and surrendered. In fact, they insisted on shaking hands with their pubescent captor, who an hour later was felled by a machine-gun burst to his valiant little heart.

On another front, Lynch, from his command post offshore, was talking with Commander Pepe San Roman. Lynch knew about the canceled air strikes and figured the effort was doomed. "If things are really rough," he told Pepe, "we can come in and evacuate you."

"We will NOT be evacuated!" Pepe barked. "We will fight to the END!"

The Reds had 50,000 men around the beachhead now. But Oliva had one tank manned by Jorge Alvarez, and two rounds. Jorge aimed and shot. Reloaded and quickly knocked out two of Castro's Stalins. But more Stalins and T-34s kept coming. So Alvarez—outgunned, outnumbered and out of ammo—finally had no choice: He gunned his tank to a horrendous clattering whine and charged!

He rammed into another Stalin tank. Its driver was stunned, frantic. He couldn't get a half-second to aim his gun. So Alvarez rammed him again. And again. And again, finally splitting the Stalin's barrel and forcing its surrender.

These things went on for three days, my friends. But here's what Peggy Noonan wrote in *The Wall Street Journal* last year on the invasion's 40th anniversary: "The battle lasted half a day and the men quickly surrendered."

You expect this from reporters credentialed by the Castro government, because they're no longer reporters; they're stenographers. They walk in gaping with imbecile grins, sit down, and write down whatever Fidel, his brother or their propagandists tell them.

That's how the howler that Castro's forces suffered "151 casualties" in the Bay of Pigs battle got into *Time, Newsweek*, Yahoo, MSNBC, AP, UPI—and, yes, sadly, *The Wall Street Journal*.

Any of the dozens of Cuban-American Web sites could refute this conclusively, as could any of the books written about the invasion, even those written by liberals like Haynes Johnson and Peter Wyden. They'd show that Castro's

David Ben-Gurion, Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr., and Congressman John F. Kennedy. It was taken in Ben-Gurion's Jerusalem mansion in early October 1951.

Israel's Quest for the A-Bomb

President John F. Kennedy sought to stop Israel from building a nuclear bomb, and this touched off a secret war between JFK and Israel's prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, leading to JFK's death, regardless of who actually pulled the triggers. According to Michael Collins Piper's definitive book *Final Judgment*, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison stumbled upon the Israeli Mossad connection to the murder of JFK. Businessman Clay Shaw, investigated by Garrison, served on the board of a shadowy corporation called Permindex, connected with Tibor Rosenbaum, financier and arms procurer for the Mossad, and with Meyer Lansky, the head of the international crime syndicate and an Israeli loyalist whose operations meshed with the CIA. Chairman of Permindex was Louis M. Bloomfield of Montreal, a key figure in the pro-Israel lobby and an operative of the Bronfman family, longtime Lansky associates and among Israel's primary patrons. The CIA's liaison to the Mossad, James Angleton, was a prime mover behind the cover-up of the JFK assassination. So why didn't Oliver Stone, in his famous movie *JFK*, not mention any of this? It happens the chief financial "angel" of Stone's film was Mossad man Arnon Milchan, Israel's top arms dealer. Piper demonstrates that Israel had a strong desire to get JFK out of the way and that numerous people who have been linked to the JFK conspiracy were in the sphere of influence of the Mossad. The story of Israel's secret A-bomb program is also well documented in the book *The Bomb in the Basement: How Israel Went Nuclear and What That Means for the World* by Israeli author Michael Karpin.

forces suffered casualties almost 20 times that number.

But why bother when you're a stenographer?

You'd never know about these men's heroism from the mainstream media. Indeed you'd get the impression the anti-Castro invaders were all scoundrels and cowards; at worst, mercenaries; at best, hopeless bumblers.

The question of air support over the invasion still haunts. Camelot groupies have a point when they claim that U.S. air support was never part of the plan. Ah, but control of the skies was.

The original plan was for Cuban exile pilots flying from bases in Nicaragua to totally destroy Castro's air force, before the invasion. So Castro would have no air power to bring against the invaders.

But then JFK, eager to hide the involvement of the United States in the operation, canceled 70 percent of these air strikes. This left Castro's planes free to sink the ammo and supply ships, and wreak general havoc over the invasion site.

That's when some air support was desperately needed. That's when two planes from the carrier *Essex* (which was lying right offshore, its pilots pounding their fists and screaming in tears of desperate rage against D.C.) might have flown in, engaged a few Castro planes and changed the course of the battle—and thus of history.

"That's when two planes from the carrier **Essex** *(which was lying right offshore) might have flown in, engaged a few Castro planes and changed the course of the battle—and thus of history."*

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Arleigh Burke—a man responsible for some great dive sites in the Pacific today, consisting of the shell-riddled carcasses of much of the Japanese fleet circa 1944—knew the stakes in Cuba at the time.

And he came damn near a mutiny. He wouldn't let up. "Two planes, Mr. President," he pleaded with JFK, fighting to keep his composure. "That's all they need."

"Burke!" replied Kennedy. "We can't become involved in this."

The fighting admiral almost lost it. "Hell, Mr. President!" he barked, inches from the young president's face. "We *are* involved!"

Two planes, that was all they needed.

Think about it. We can enforce a "no-fly zone" half a country wide on another continent with half the U.S Air Force for a decade. But we couldn't provide one just three miles across, 90 miles away, for a few days with two planes?

Even crazier, this same president then dispatched American forces to openly engage Communists half a world away in Indochina, yet he refused even token help to staunch allies in a desperate battle to the death against Communists just 90 miles away.

The battle was over in three days, but the heroism was not. Now came almost two years in Castro's dungeons for the captured *brigada*, complete with the physical and psychological torture that comes with Communist incarceration. And remember, these Communist jailers, psychopaths and sadists later gave hands-on training in their techniques to John McCain's torturers in Hanoi.

But through 18 months of it, none of the *brigadistas* broke. They even refused to denounce the nation that had betrayed them. They stood tall, proud and defiant, even sparring with Castro himself during their televised Stalinist show trials.

Please excuse me, but I'm forced to quote Jackie Kennedy approvingly here. The brigade had been ransomed back from Castro and were gathered at the Orange Bowl on Dec. 29, 1962. She's addressing them with little John-John at her side: "My son is still too young to realize what has happened here," she spoke in flawless Spanish. "But I will make it my business to tell him the story of your courage as he grows up. It is my hope that he'll grow into a man at least half as brave as the members of Brigade 2506."

I daresay that the story of these men's bravery has been not just forgotten, but deliberately trashed and slandered by Castro's flock of stenographers.

Small wonder that such men as these *brigadistas* refused to file meekly into the liberal plantation like good little slaves, with a nice pat on the head from internationalists like [former] Sen. Chris Dodd, Rep. Jose Serrano, Rep. Maxine Waters, Dan Rather and others.

Small wonder the Beltway media, academia and liberal Democrats spare no opportunity to impugn their honor. Well, brother-in-arms Grayston Lynch does them the ultimate honor—the truth. And coming from a man like him, it almost makes up for 40 years of mud slinging and calumny by liberals. ✦

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Two Devils Square Off

Stalin's Communism vs. Trotsky's Zionism

Soviet General Viktor Filatov[1] summed it up as as such: "Glorious 1937! In that year Stalin finally came to understand that it was Zionism, not Communism, that was being built in the USSR, and he destroyed it. After 1937, Suvorov and Kutuzov, Nakhimov and Ushakov, Bogdan Khmelnitsky and the "Knight in Tiger Skin" became the national symbols. And the Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians—all those whom the Zionists had destroyed and left to rot in prisons, labeled "nationalists" or "anti-Semites" —returned. And, judging from Stalin's actions, he agreed with the above as this article demonstrates.

By Daniel W. Michaels

In his Russian-language book *Stalin's 1937 Counter Revolution* (to render the title in English), author Andrei Burovsky takes the role of devil's advocate or apologist for the crimes committed by the Russian leader during the time of the "great purge."[2] In reality, the events of 1937 were not the usual case in which the devil Burovsky (defending Stalin) is acting against an angel or a group of angels—against innocent victims—but rather one in which one devil is fighting against another devil of even greater evil; it was the war between Josef Stalin and Leon Trotsky.

True, Stalin had succeeded in exiling his nemesis in 1929, but the spirit of Trotskyism, according to Burovsky, had permeated the entire Communist establishment, and the Red dictator was determined to eradicate it.

The author refers to the war between the two devils as Stalin's counterrevolution because, until Stalin took undertook the great purge, the revolution and the Communist state had been overwhelmingly a Jewish enterprise, with Lenin and Trotsky the leading lights. The goal of the Trotskyites, according to the Communist International, was to establish a permanent worldwide revolution "to fight by all available means, including armed force, for the overthrow of the international bourgeoisie and for the creation of an international Soviet Republic as a transition stage to the complete abolition of the state."

By this definition alone it was quite obvious that Trotsky and his cohorts were embarking upon a reckless and bloody adventure to establish a utopia based on nothing except their own fanciful dreams. To accomplish this, agents in every important country, usually citizens of those countries, either volunteered or were recruited to undermine the bourgeois government under which they currently lived and agitate for world revolution. Because Trotsky and a plethora of fellow Jews already held sway in the Soviet Union, many of their coreligionists in the free world both openly, when possible, and secretly, if not, admired the accomplishment of their fellow Jews and lent their services in the establishment of a perverted utopian world.

For Burovsky and many outsiders the internal political wars within the Soviet Union seemed like the falling out of a gang of thieves who had stolen the Russian empire and who were now fighting over the spoils. And thieves they were. Having first stolen the country and then looted the Russian banks and citizens of their wealth, Lenin, Trotsky, Karl Radek, Alexandra Kollontai, Felix Dzerzhinsky and a host of other non-Russians accumulated fortunes. Only Stalin refrained. Like Hitler (his future nemesis), Stalin lived quite modestly. The new Communist elite lived exceedingly well, frequenting the elegant shops and govern-

ment offices along Arbat Street, the Fifth Avenue of Moscow, where very few native Russians could afford to visit. They are sometimes referred to as the "children of the Arbat." [Arbat: a shopping district in Moscow—Ed.]

Stalin, aside from his determination to eliminate any possible threat to his sole leadership, also feared that the Trotskyite approach would endanger Communism by alerting the capitalist countries to the threat it represented. Instead, he thought it much more prudent to first establish Communism in Russia, protect and nurture it, and during this incubation period build the most powerful armed forces in the world, ready to pounce on and take the countries of Europe at the most opportune time, namely, when the capitalist states were exhausted from the inevitable next world war.

He therefore sought to remove all Trotskyite-infected and other potentially dangerous elements from the Soviet state in a major purge before that war occurred. This, according to Prof. Burovsky, was the main reason for Stalin's purge of 1937-38.

For Burovsky the unending, bitter political squabbles following the revolution were evidence that the civil war waged between the White and Red Russians (1918-1922), between the former rulers and the usurpers, was simply followed by an internal civil war between Communistic internationalist intellectuals, who viewed the whole world as their oyster (Trotsky, Bukharin, Zinoviev,[3] Kamenev and the rest) and the more conservative, nationalistic Stalinists, who favored stability. To be sure, Jews were prominent in both factions, but Stalin insisted their loyalty be directed exclusively to his concept of a "socialist" Soviet Union while their own interests and unrealistic goals be set aside. When, in his eyes, they did not comply, he had them killed.

Author Burovsky describes how the crimes committed by the usurpers of power in Russia far exceeded anything known to date, including the bloody French Revolution.

During the usurpation of power in the revolution, no fewer than 2 million met their death. In the continuing period of the civil war, Burovsky estimates, 9-13 million more eventually lost their lives. Yet, the crimes of the Lenin-Trotsky faction were either glossed over or simply not mentioned in the press or on the radio, while the media concentrated on and exaggerated those committed by Stalin during the "Great Purge." Whereas the French Revolution had pitted Frenchmen against Frenchmen, and the American Revolution, American Anglo-Saxons and their allies against English Anglo-Saxons and their allies, the so-called Russian Revolution was entirely different. This was a case of minorities, mostly Jews, in the empire usurping power from the majority Russians and arrogantly trying to convert the Russian empire into a Jewish-dominated state.

The power-crazed Leninists and Trotskyites made no secret of their intent to create a new world. At the time of the revolution, they marched the streets singing *The Song of the Destroyers,* a song written, as far as can be determined, in the spirit of the Talmud: "We shall burn everything, we shall destroy everything, "We shall wipe everything from the face of the Earth, "We shall extinguish the old Sun, "We shall ignite a new Sun."

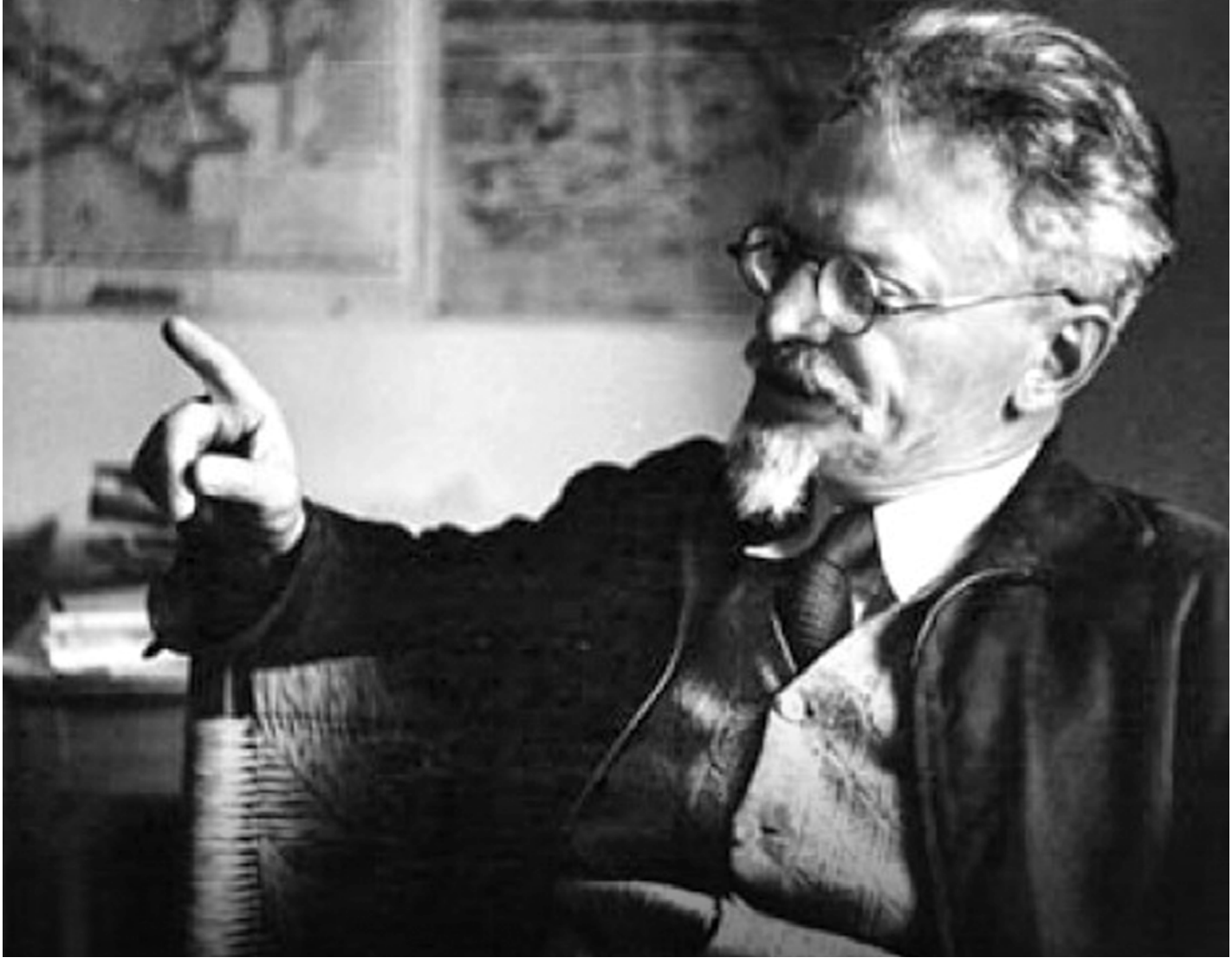
This anthem was later replaced by *The International,* which conveyed the same determination to create a new world but without reference to the destruction that was to precede it (p. 155).

> ***"The revolutionaries tried to gradually replace the civilization achieved under the Orthodox Church and the czars with something entirely alien to the people."***

Lenin and Trotsky, Burovsky maintains, invented and practiced genocide freely in what they termed the "zoological milieu," i.e., the Russian people, ruthlessly murdering entire layers of Russian society. As soon as members of the former ruling class (high government officials, generals, intellectuals, clergy etc) were eliminated, their positions were filled with Jewish revolutionaries. The children of the former upper classes were forbidden to attend the best schools and universities; only the children of the revolutionaries were granted access. According to *The Jewish World* (1939*),* Jews, representing 1.8% of the total population, constituted 20% of the students in higher institutes of learning in the USSR in 1939.[4] (230)

The destruction of Christian civilization was high on Lenin and Trotsky's hit list. All displays of Christian belief were outlawed. Churches were first looted of their art treasures and then converted into warehouses, theaters, recreation centers and worse. Priests, nuns and all other officers of the church were either murdered or sent to the gulags. Celebrations of Christmas, Easter and other holy days were forbidden. The icon corner in many homes was banned.

Because Jews were prominent among the new rulers and enforcers, all acts of "anti-Semitism" were made punishable by death. In a speech Trotsky announced the unveiling of the first statue in the world of Judas Iscariot, a



Before Vladimir Lenin died, several men were contending to take his place as Communist ruler, notably Leon Trotsky, Grigory Zinoniev and Lev Kamenev. Trotsky was the frontrunner, with his quick mind and brilliant speeches. His military skill during the Russian civil war had gained him much support among the Communists. Vladimir Lenin even wrote a letter saying Trotsky should be his successor and Josef Stalin should be gotten rid of. Yet the obscure Stalin would wind up as top dog, Trotsky eventually being killed by an assassin in Mexico with an axe to the head.

man, the Communist leader said, who understood that Christianity was a phony religion and had the courage to break the bonds that bound him to it. Similar statues appeared in other cities. The people, however, could not protest because of the "anti-Semitism" laws.

Author Burovsky proceeds to describe how the revolutionaries tried to gradually replace the civilization achieved under the Orthodox Church and the czars with something entirely alien to the people. Under the czars Russia gave the world Pushkin, Dostoyevsky, Tolstoy and other giants of literature. By way of contrast, the Communist regime produced a bevy of poets and short story writers. Burovsky singles out Osip Mandelshtam, Yevgenia Ginzburg and Isaak Babel, who lent their services to the new regime.

Mandelshtam, who was a friend of Bukharin, had worked in the ministry of education of the new regime. Babel had actually served in the Jewish-dominated Cheka for many years and wrote almost autobiographically about his experiences in his stories. He was also the mentor of Ilya Ehrenburg, World War II's most notorious propagandist. Both enjoyed life and indulged in the pleasures of the Arbat. Both were executed in Stalin's 1937 counterrevolution. Burovsky and the mass of Russian people would maintain that they got what they deserved.

Under the czars Russia gave the world of painting Repin, Rublov and other such immortals. The Communist regime introduced abstract "art" produced by such worthies as Kandinsky, Malevich, Altman, Chagall, Shterenburg and other such new artists. Again to his credit, Stalin, like Hitler, preferred socialist realism in art. Whatever the

objective merits of the works produced by the artists and literary figures in the early Soviet Union, they reflected the Jewish, not the Russian spirit.

Proceeding then to Stalin's purge of the Red Army leadership and the NKVD,[5] Burovsky finds much to be applauded. Although generals Zhukov and Rokossovsky believed that Stalin's purge had broken the spine of the Red Army and was responsible for the losses in the first years of World War II, Burovsky leans more to the views expressed by Viktor Suvorov in his book *The Purge,*[6] namely that the purge or cleansing actually improved the Red Army by removing toxic and incompetent elements. Trotsky, as first head of the army and navy, had appointed many of the top military leaders. Obviously Stalin considered them tainted and their loyalty to him questionable.[7]

Stalin purged the organs of state security (Cheka, OGPU, NKVD), notoriously Jewish strongholds, with a particularly heavy and rough broom. According to Burovsky, about 20,000 members of these organs were purged, including almost all the leaders of the Dzerzhinsky era: A.Kh. Artuzov, G.I. Boky, M.Ya. Latsis, M.S. Kedrov, V.N. Mantsev, G.S. Moroz, I.P. Pavlunovsky, Ya.Kh. Peters, M.A. Trilisser, I.S. Unshlikht and V.V. Fomin. Of this, Burovsky comments: "It would be difficult to imagine a more repulsive, criminal and dangerous collection." (Diky, 240)

"The end goal of both devils, Stalin and Trotsky, was the same, world Communism, but the means chosen by Trotsky would have caused worldwide mayhem."

As for the crimes attributed to and indeed committed by Stalin, author Burovsky contends that had any of his political adversaries achieved total power, the crime levels would have even been higher. After all, it was Lenin and Trotsky, not Stalin, who laid the cruel and pitiless foundations of Communist rule in Russia. The secret police organization, the Cheka, the predecessor and model for the later NKVD and sister agencies, were established in December 1917, as was the GULAG. Literally armies of secret police ensured that the GULAG would not want for slave labor. In 1919, at the onset of the Civil War (1917-1922) Trotsky was made people's commissar of army and navy, head of the Red Army.

For a decade in that and other high posts Trotsky was in a prime position to fill the armed forces and government with his own people, mostly Jews, often despite Stalin's disapproval. During the same period, Stalin, by virtue of his position as party secretary, a less prominent but equally important position, had also been putting his own people in critical posts.

In 1929, after Lenin's death, Stalin finally succeeded in exiling Trotsky, but the shadow of his competitor for leadership lingered on in the persons and policies of the government. Thus, the Communist Party and state in the late 1930s still remained, as most objective observers noted, essentially Jewish.

For example, in 1937, almost without exception, the plenipotentiaries (ambassadors) of the Soviet Union to the rest of the world were Jews: Maisky in England, Surits in France, Yurenev in Germany, Shtein in Italy, and Rubinin in Belgium. The Soviet delegates to the League of Nations were with one exception Jews: Finkelshtein-Litvinov, Rozenberg, Shtein, Markus, Brenner, Girshfeld, Galfand and Svanidze, who was Georgian. Litvinov was also head of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. (Diky, 222)

At the time of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), the Soviet ambassador was Marcel Rozenberg; the military attaché was Lvovich (pseudonym: Loti). The Red Army officers commanding the international brigades were: Division Commander Lazar Shtein (Emil Kleber); other Jewish commanders were Grigori Shtein (Grigorovich), Corps Commander Yakov Smushkevich (Duglas), Red Army Gen. Batkin (Fritz) and others. Abram Slutsky (Chernigovsky), head of the Soviet Foreign Intelligence Service, NKVD, also came and joined with resident NKVD agent Gen. Aleksandr Orlov, who supervised a private jail. (Diky, 223)

Despite Stalin's 1937 counterrevolution, there were still 3 million Jews living in the Soviet Union in1939. And by early 1941, following the division of Poland and pursuant to population-transfer provisions of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, there were 5.4 million Jews inside the USSR. Operation Barbarossa, the German attack on Russia, occurred on June 22, 1941, when half the Jews in Poland were under the protection of the Red Army.[8]

The end goal of both devils, Stalin and Trotsky, was the same, world Communism, but the means chosen by Trotsky to achieve it would have caused worldwide mayhem and countless millions more deaths. It was not long after the purge that Stalin succeeded in having Trotsky himself murdered in 1940 in Mexico, by which time war had already broken out in Europe. In the same year of 1940 the Anti-Comintern Pact was signed by a dozen or so nations with the statement, "recognizing that the aim of the Com-

munist International, known as the Comintern, [Trotsky's organization] is to disintegrate and subdue existing states by all means at its command; convinced that the toleration of interference by the Communist International in the internal affairs of the nations not only endangers their internal peace and social well-being, but is also a menace to the peace of the world desirous of co-operating in the defense against Communist subversive activities. . . ."

Countries signing the pact were Germany, Japan, Manchukuo, China (Nanjing), Italy, Denmark, Finland, Spain, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Croatia and Turkey.

Under Jewish influence, the United States, Great Britain and France abstained from and even objected to the pact, believing (or saying they believed) Germany to be the greatest threat. The line between the Axis powers and the Western Allies in World War II was thereby drawn. It would take the West 50 years to correct this tragic mistake.

Soon after World War II and the founding of the state of Israel, Stalin, following a policy of Russification and rejuvenation of the victorious Communist state, attempted once again to reduce the number and power of Jews in the Soviet Union. To this end, he planned another purge, one that would necessarily involve many of his old Jewish comrades. Before he could implement his plan, he was dead. Officially the Soviet leader was reported to have died a natural death, but many speculate that the people he had planned to kill killed him.[9]

The end goal of both devils, Stalin and Trotsky, was the same, world Communism, but the means chosen by Trotsky would have caused worldwide mayhem.

The devil's advocate, author Burovsky, sums up his defense of Stalin:

> Of course Stalin's regime was awful! But in politics it is very often necessary to choose, not between the good and the better, but between the bad and the worse. The alternatives to Stalin would have been even worse nightmares. . . . The entire history of the USSR may be seen as an attempt to establish a utopia, and the civil war as the rejection of the utopia by the people. . . . Like Mandelshtam and Ginzburg, the "children of the Arbat" had not the slightest reason to repent; nor the slightest interest in whom they destroyed. . . . It is a pity that Stalin did not have another 10 years of life in which to say, like Napoleon, "the revolution is over," but we can be especially grateful that Stalin killed the revolutionary bastards, the foul-smelling fungi that accumulated on Arbat Street, and that he prevented them from spreading revolution from there to the rest of Russia and the world. Goodbye Comrade Stalin! Thank you!

POSTSCRIPT

Most of the information obtained in the West about Stalin's admittedly extensive crimes came from Trotskyites who had either fled from or were exiled from the USSR. Also, the British government was quite at ease with ambassadors Maisky and Litvinov. All the while these gentlemen, who resided in England for years, received the hospitality of the West, they never betrayed the fact that Stalin's agents were safely ensconced in British intelligence. America has taken in tens of thousands of Soviet Jews as refugees with minimal, if any, security checks. Is there not a danger that Trotskyite goals of permanent revolution and world domination will merge with the aims of globalism? ✦

ENDNOTES:

1"Glorious 1937!" *Zavtra*, September 9, 1997. The heroes referred to are more fully named Alexander Suvorov, Mikhail Kutuzov, Pavel Nakhimov, Fyodor Ushakov. The Knight in the Tiger's Skin, or panther's skin, is Prince Tariel of India, from the famous Georgian poem *Vephkhviskhaosani*.

2Andrei Burovsky, *Myths and the Truth about 1937: Stalin's Counter-Revolution*, YAZA-PRESS, Moscow, 2010, 288 pp., in Russian. Andrei Mikhailovich Burovsky was born in Taganrog, southwest Russia, in July 1955, received his doctorate in 1966 and currently is a professor at Krasnoyarsk University. He is the author of more than a hundred publications.

3 For example, at a party conference in 1918, Zinoviev proclaimed: "We have to get 90 out of 100 million of the population of the Soviet Republic to follow us. Those left over have nothing for us. They will have to be liquidated."

4Andrei Diky, *200 Years Together: Jews in Russia and the USSR*, Algorithm Publishers, Moscow, Moscow, 2010, 320 pp.

5 Although the author makes no mention of it, Nikolai Yezhov was commissar general of state security, including control of both the NKVD and the GRU, at the time of the purges. Upon the completion of his work, Yezhov, otherwise referred to secretly as the "bloodthirsty dwarf" because he was only five feet tall, was arrested in January 1939 and shot in April 1940.

6 Suvorov uses the Russian word *ischishchenie* instead of the usual *chistka* for "purge." The former has more the meaning of "cleansing" or the removal of toxic, dangerous elements; the later has more the meaning of total housecleaning. Robert Conquest preferred to use the expression *The Great Terror* rather than *The Great Purge.* Like so many of his contemporaries at Oxford, Conquest himself had joined the Communist Party in "glorious 1937."

7 Dan Michaels, "Stalin's 1937 Purge of the Red Army," The Barnes Review, No. 3, 2000, 49-55.

8 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/history_of_the_Jews_in_Russia.

9 Robert Logan, "Was Stalin Assassinated?" The Barnes Review, No. 4, 2003, 35-40.

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The Theft of Silesia

Seizing of Germanic Region Major Cause of WWII

After World War I, a major dispute erupted when the allies decided to give Upper Silesia to Poland. Historically a part of Germany, it was now to be turned over to Poland. The population was predominantly German. France wanted to give the area to Poland in order to weaken Germany. Germany insisted that it could not pay war reparations imposed after the Versailles Treaty without Silesia's Industrial Triangle. Britain demanded that a plebiscite be held, letting the native population vote if they wanted to remain unified with Germany. The majority decided to remain with Germany, but the vote was ignored. Silesia was turned over to Poland. This helped set the stage for the Second World War.

By Rudi Pawelka

On July 15, 1921, the Silesian Nobel Prize winner for literature, Gerhart Hauptmann (1862-1946), in a rally of the parties of the Reichstag at the Berlin Philharmonic, besought the Allies to respect the plebiscite, and not to divide Upper Silesia. Hauptmann warned of a new world conflagration if the vote of the Upper Silesians were disregarded. His appeal remained unheard. The resulting so-called "uprisings" were acts of violence staged by Poland.

The Upper Silesians' path of suffering began shortly after the peace conditions of the victorious powers in World War I became known on May 7, 1919. It provided for the cession of the German province to Poland. The ensuing violence in Upper Silesia was major, especially in the larger cities. It resulted in mass resistance by the German population and atrocities against civilians too numerous to recount.

At the instigation of British Prime Minister David Lloyd George (1863-1945)—against the opposition of France and in spite of Polish protests—a plebiscite in a major portion of Upper Silesia would be successfully included in Article 88 of the Versailles Treaty. The Polish side had no trust in the planned referendum. They therefore sought to accomplish a *fait accompli* in three so-called uprisings.

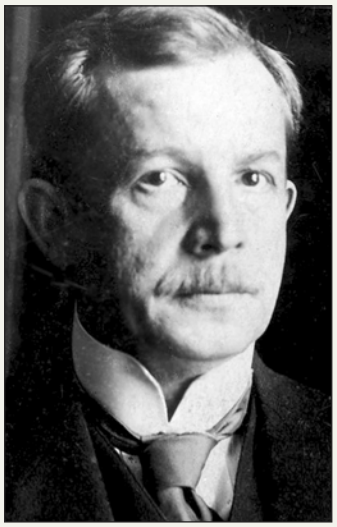
The often-used term "uprisings" is false. That is because it had not to do with a popular revolt by Poles in Upper Silesia, but rather with acts of aggression staged against Germans by the Polish government. These were directed against the right of self-determination by the pro-German population.

The chief agitator was one Wojciech Korfanty. Siding with the Poles, Korfanty (1873-1939)—one of the four Upper Silesian members of the Reichstag—stood out in the role of agitator and organizer of the Polish violence on German soil. He already maintained close ties with Roman Dmowski (1864-1939), the Polish leader of negotiations in Paris during the consultations about the peace treaty. On Dec. 28, 1919, the Warsaw government named Korfanty the leader of the Polish plebiscite campaign.

Shortly before the surprise invasion of Upper Silesia by Polish troops on May 2, 1921, Korfanty received full authority from Polish Defense Minister Kazimierz Sosnkowski to begin the attacks upon Germans. Because he expected an election victory, Korfanty at first opposed armed conflict. This changed only after the Germans won the vote to remain part of the German Reich.

PLEBISCITE PREPARED

At the end of 1919, both sides set up their plebiscite commissions, through which the campaigns were led. Korfanty worked from Beuthen in Upper Silesia. Kurt Ur-



Wojciech Korfanty (April 20, 1873-August 17, 1939), shown here in a 1925 shot, was a Polish nationalist activist, as well as a journalist and politician. Born Adalbert Korfanty, he served in the Reichstag and Landtag as well as the Polish Sejm. As a paramilitary leader, he organized so-called uprisings (really physical attacks on ethnic Germans) of the Polish population in Upper Silesia to ensure the territory would belong to Poland rather than Germany. Korfanty was deputy prime minister of Poland in 1923. Despite Korfanty's successful campaign, the majority of Silesians would have preferred to remain part of Germany rather than become part of Poland. But the will of the people was thwarted.

banek (1884-1973), his German counterpart, established himself in Kattowitz.

From the beginning, there existed a close cooperation between Korfanty and the high command of the Second Polish Army in Sosnowitz, close to the border, which was responsible for the troublemaking in Upper Silesia.

FIRST POLISH 'UPRISING': POPULACE DOES NOT JOIN

Just two days after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, on June 28, 1919, the Polish leadership planned to march into Upper Silesia but was kept from it by Korfanty. The undertaking was supposed to be completed, however, on Aug. 17-18, 1919, but it was stopped at the last moment by Warsaw, in consideration of world opinion.

Due to a communications delay, the orders did not reach the Central Command in Beuthen. The Polish insurgents positioned in Upper Silesia struck without support from Sosnowitz. This became known as the First Uprising. The intent had been to occupy the districts of Kattowitz, Beuthen, Hindenburg, Rybnik and Tarnowitz.

In late August, German security forces were able to free the regions occupied by the Polish army. This liberation was not to last, however.

FRANCE ALLOWS POLES TO RAGE

As the Versailles Treaty went into force on Jan. 10, 1920, the Allied occupation troops moved into the electoral region, namely 13,000 French, 2,000 Italians and 1,000 British soldiers. In response, the German security forces, made up of border defense, police and military, had to be withdrawn. Only German security police (3,500 men) were tolerated. These troops were not suited to defend the populace against the increasing terror of Polish gangs.

In addition, the French garrison allowed Polish violence; the French allowed the insurgents to have hand grenades and firearms, and permitted the supply of arms from Poland. On Aug. 17, 1920, the largest German protests thus far were held in front of the French representative's office in Kattowitz. When someone shot into the predominantly German crowd and a hand grenade was thrown, it resulted in 10 dead and many wounded.

SECOND POLISH 'UPRISING'

The Polish insurgents took this as an occasion for new armed conflict. Korfanty, who still wanted to exercise restraint, came under so much pressure from the High Command in Sosnowitz, he ordered the deployment of Polish military groups [*Verbände*], which also were supported this time by units [*Einheiten*] from Poland.

During the ensuing Second Polish Uprising, the Allies did nothing. They merely secured the entry points into the large cities with barricades. The German inhabitants could not flee and thus were exposed to murder, extortion (to avoid burning and looting) and pillaging.

The Polish *Verbände* quickly conquered large portions of German territory. The blatant violation of the Versailles Treaty placed France under pressure from the Allies. Korfanty also, once again, feared the opinion of the world public. Against the opposition of his insurgent leaders, he ordered the end of the attacks ("uprising") on Aug. 24.

FRENCH SUPPORT POLISH TERROR

At the same time, the chairman of the Interallies Commission, the French Gen. Henri Le Rond (1864-1949), dissolved the German Security Police and established in its stead an equally manned Election Police, under his command. He left Polish caches of weapons untouched. It was nevertheless possible to strengthen the German self-defense, despite repeated efforts to disarm them. The Germans took up the battle against Polish units—above all the Hajduk gangs. These gangs had set the goal of intimidating the German populace through violence and mayhem.

The election was planned for March 20, 1921. At Polish instigation, three and a half rural districts of Upper Silesia were excluded from the election—namely, the districts

of Neisse, Grottkau, Falkenberg and the western district of Neustadt. This was because here a 100 percent German success was to be expected in the plebiscite.

Would-be voters were divided into categories. Whoever was 21 years old by January 1, 1921 could vote. Whoever had been born there could vote, even if they no longer lived in the region. Whoever had a dwelling in Upper Silesia before April 1, 1904—even if they had been deported as illegal aliens—were entitled to vote. This was to the benefit of the many Polish foreign workers in the region.

THE ELECTION SLOGANS

The nearer the election date drew, the more the propaganda increased on both sides. Korfanty attempted to convince the people with class-struggle arguments. The religious card was played, as well, through reference to "Lutheran Berlin" vs. the majority Catholic Poland.

The leader of the Poles promised land reform and the famous cow. These goals, aimed against German land owners, were supposed to have an effect on Polish farm workers, while in the industrial region, alleged exploitation by the German "tycoons" was railed against. This achieved results with Polish workers who had immigrated in large numbers, not only into the Ruhr region, but also those who had settled in Upper Silesia. The German side responded with nationalistic arguments and reference to the poverty in underdeveloped Poland.

Insofar as the German inhabitants could not flee, they were exposed to murder, extortion (to avoid burning and looting) and pillaging.

THE ELECTION RESULT

The election result—with electoral participation of 97.7 percent—brought 707,500 votes for Germany (59.7 percent) and 478,800 votes for Poland (40.3 percent). Poland had hoped for better. That is because it began with the assumption that where, during a census, pidgin-Polish had been designated as the colloquial language, those citizens would vote for Poland.

This rudimentary language, which served primarily for communication at work among farm laborers and in the suburbs of large cities experiencing heavy Polish immigration, contained elements of the German and Czech languages. Sixty to 70 percent of the words were not understood by the Poles. Most looked down haughtily upon this pidgin-Polish. Besides, ethnic affiliation alone was not decisive for electoral behavior. In some cases, there was even a split within families.

By March 22, 1921, Korfanty laid before the Allies his plan of partition, which foresaw 59.1 percent of the electoral region—where 70.1 percent of the population lived—going to Poland. In order to stir up the populace, Korfanty increased the psychological terror substantially. The leader of the Poles called for violence and asserted that the German "tycoons" wanted to destroy Upper Silesia. Only Pless and Rybnik would, however, fall to the Poles.

The Warsaw government transferred to Korfanty the responsibility for the deployment of troops but, officially, the Polish government held itself aloof. It did, however, support Korfanty further with weapons and troops.

THE THIRD POLISH 'UPRISING'

In the night of May 2-3, the Poles attacked in the so-called "Third Uprising." Polish regular army units from Sosnowitz united with insurgents into a military force of from 60,000 to 80,000 men. Through the use of armored and artillery units, the land was occupied within a few days, up to the "Korfanty Line." The Allies ignored the Poles, merely erecting checkpoints in front of the entrances to the larger cities.

Korfanty was especially concerned, however, about a speech by British Prime Minister David Lloyd George on May 13 before the House of Commons. George said, "from a historical standpoint, Poland has not even the least right to Upper Silesia because the Polish part of the population came about only through immigration in modern times" [for employment opportunities].

He underscored the right of Germans to defend themselves and added, "it is intolerable to agree to a proposal which would place 2 million Germans under the governance of a people who have shown . . . that they cannot even govern themselves. That will lead to a new war."

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS IN UPPER SILESIA

The news of atrocities against Germans caused many German men to join volunteer corps (*Freikorps*) and to begin streaming into Upper Silesia.

On May 21, 1921, the *Freikorps*, with 3,000 men, attacked the Poles entrenched on the Annaberg Hill and were able to drive them from it. This victory had great symbolic

value and intensified the dissipation of Polish units. These latter had already suffered from lack of discipline, especially among the mercenary forces. Even though larger Polish reinforcements were brought in, including artillery and trench mortars, the Polish fighters had to retreat quickly.

Concerned, the Allies ordered the withdrawal of the German units. They removed the barricades around Tarnowitz, and thus the Polish insurgents were able to force their way into the city and commit atrocities against the German inhabitants. The German rescue operation was stopped.

Warsaw, concerned about world public opinion, had already demanded the end of the "uprising" on May 24.

The Allies determined that both the Polish and German military groups would have to leave the electoral region by July 5.

POLISH MINORITY IS VICTORIOUS

The German hope that the election result would be recognized was not fulfilled. At the instigation of France, which was interested in a further weakening of Germany, the most important industrial region was granted to Poland by a decree of the League of Nations.

Germany lost 3,214 square kilometers—29 percent—of the electoral region and 996,500—46 percent—of the 2,212,700 inhabitants. Even Kattowitz, which had voted 85 percent for remaining a part of Germany, was taken away. Poland obtained 85 percent of the coal reserves and 75 percent of all industrial establishments in the area.

Lloyd George was able to achieve only limited success against France and the U.S.

After the cession of Upper Silesia was completed on June 15, 1922, a time of terrible persecution began against the Germans. Tens of thousands were forcefully expelled or fled in fear from the Polish onslaught. On May 30, 1922, the Reichstag met under a massive Silesian flag draped in mourning-*crêpe*.

After he had supported a legal protest, the Upper Silesian representative, Karl Ulitzka, declared on behalf of the center: "The decision regarding Upper Silesia is and remains a violation of law, madness politically, and a crime financially." What a contrast to the nearly unanimous applause of the German Bundestag in 1990 after they confirmed the permanent cession of Silesia, East Pomerania and East Prussia to Poland.

The Polish remembrance of the battles in Upper Silesia is strange. The annual commemoration is still hero-worship for the Polish insurgents who brought death to thousands. The treatment in Germany of the events is also lamentable.

In the Silesian Museum in Görlitz, Germany, Korfanty is presented as nothing short of a victim. About him it is merely stated, "because he wanted the restoration of Poland with the inclusion of all Polish-inhabited areas, he became the target of German propaganda."

It goes without saying: The mainstream presentation of the events is far from the truth of the matter. ✦

Translator's note: It is stupefying to note the audacious hypocrisy of praising the Poles for doing without right that which Reich Chancellor Hitler was condemned for doing, de-

Rudi Pawelka is the German national chairman of the Association of Silesian Exiles. This article was translated by ***Peter Strahl***. The article was originally published in German at kreuz.net on April 1, 2011.

Six Mainstream Myths About the Invasion of Libya

WHAT DO YOU DO TO AN ARABIC NATION'S LEADER (Muammar Qadaffi) who overthrew a corrupt monarchy, modernized his country and achieved direct democracy as a form of government? If you are the U.S. government, you drop bombs on him. If you are the establishment media, you call him an evil dictator. What follows is an analysis by scholar and author James Petras exposing just six myths that are repeated again and again by the mainstream media—the propaganda arm of any U.S. regime.

BY JAMES PETRAS

Many critics of the ongoing Western/Zionist wars in the Middle East and, now, North Africa, have based their arguments on clichés and generalizations devoid of fact. The most common line heard in regard to the current war on Libya is that it's "all about oil"—the goal being the seizure of Libya's oil wells.

On the other hand Euro-U.S. government spokesmen defend the war by claiming it's "all about saving civilian lives in the face of genocide," calling it "humanitarian intervention."

Following the lead of their imperial powers, most of what passes for the left in the United States and Europe, ranging from Social Democrats, Marxists and Trotskyites to Greens and other assorted progressives, claim they see and support a revolutionary mass uprising of the Libyan people, and not a few called for military intervention by the imperial powers, or, the same thing, the UN, to help the "Libyan revolutionaries" defeat the Qadaffi dictatorship.

These arguments are without foundation and belie the true nature of [U.S.-UK-French-Israeli] imperial power, expansionist militarism, as evidenced in all the wars over the past decade (Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia etc). What is much more revealing about the militarist intervention in Libya is that the major countries that refused to engage in the war operate via a very different form of global expansion based on economic and market forces.

China, India, Brazil, Russia, Turkey and Germany, the most dynamic capitalist countries in Asia, Europe and the Middle East, are fundamentally opposed to the self-styled "allied" military response against the Libyan government—because Muammar Qadaffi represents no threat to their security, and they already have full access to the oil and a favorable investment climate.

Besides, these economically dynamic countries see no prospect for a stable, progressive or democratic Libyan government emerging from the so-called rebel leaders, who are disparate elites competing for power and Western favor.

Here are the six biggest myths about the bombing of Libya:

1. HUMANITARIANISM

The principal imperial powers and their mass media mouthpieces claim they are bombing Libya for "humanitarian reasons." Their recent past and current military interventions present a different picture: The intervention in highly civilized Iraq resulted in well over a million civilian deaths, 4 million refugees and the systematic destruction of a complex society and its infrastructure, including water supplies, sewage treatment, irrigation, electricity grid and factories, not to mention research centers, schools, historical archives, museums and Iraq's extensive social welfare system.

A worse disaster followed the invasion of Afghanistan. What was trumpeted as a "humanitarian intervention" to liberate Afghan women and drive out the Taliban resulted in a human catastrophe for the Afghan people.

The road to imperial barbarism in Iraq began with

A "humanitarian" NATO air strike recently destroyed this school for disabled children in Libya. This is what is now left of the Libyan Down Syndrome Society. Said Ismail Seddigh, who set up the school 17 years ago after his own daughter was born with the syndrome: "I felt sad really. I kept thinking, what are we going to do with these children?" Seddigh's school prepared children with Down syndrome up to the age of 6 to go to normal schools, giving them speech therapy, handicrafts and sports sessions and teaching them to read and write. It handled 50 to 60 children a day.

AFP PHOTO/MAHMUD TURKIA

"sanctions," progressed to "no-fly zones," then *de facto* partition of the north, invasion and foreign occupation and the unleashing of sectarian warfare among the "liberated" Iraqi death squads.

Equally telling, the imperial assault against Yugoslavia in the 1990s, trotted out as a great "humanitarian war to stop genocide," led to a 40-day aerial bombardment and destruction of Belgrade and other major cities, the imposition of a gangster terrorist regime (Kosovo Liberation Army or KLA) in Kosovo, the near-total ethnic cleansing of all non-Albanian residents from Kosovo and construction of the largest U.S. military base on the continent (Camp Bondsteel).

The bombing of Libya has already destroyed major civilian infrastructure, airports, roads, seaports and communication centers, as well as "military" targets. The blockade of Libya and military attacks have driven out scores of multinational corporations (MNCs) and led to the mass exodus of hundreds of thousands of Asian, East European, sub-Saharan African, Middle Eastern and North African skilled and unskilled immigrant workers and specialists of all types, devastating the economy and creating, virtually overnight, massive unemployment, breadlines and critical gasoline shortages.

Moreover, following the logic of previous imperial military interventions, the seemingly restrained call to patrol the skies via "no-fly zone" has led directly to bombing civilian as well as military targets on the ground, and is pushing to overthrow the legitimate government. The current imperial warmongers leading the attack on Libya, just like their predecessors, are not engaged in anything remotely resembling a humanitarian mission: they are destroying the fundamental basis of the civilian lives they claim to be saving—or as an earlier generation of American generals would claim in Vietnam, they are "destroying the villagers in order to save them."

2. WAR FOR OIL OR OIL FOR SALE?

The "critical" left's favorite cliché is that the imperial invasion is all about "seizing control of Libya's oil and turning it over to their MNCs." This is despite the fact that

U.S., French and British MNCs (as well as their Asian competitors) had already "taken over" millions of acres of Libyan oil fields without dropping a single bomb. For the past decade, "Big Oil" had been pumping and exporting Libyan oil and gas and reaping huge profits.

Qadaffi welcomed the biggest MNCs to exploit the oil wealth of Libya from the early 1990s to the present day. There are more major oil companies doing business in Libya than in most oil-producing regions in the world. These include: British Petroleum, with a seven-year contract on two concessions and over $1 billion in planned investments. Each BP concession exploits huge geographic areas of Libya, one the size of Kuwait and the other the size of Belgium (Libyonline.com). In addition, five Japanese major corporations, including Mitsubishi and Nippon Petroleum, Italy's Eni Gas, British Gas and the U.S. giant Exxon Mobil signed new exploration and exploitation contracts in October 2010. The most recent oil concession signed in January 2010 mainly benefited U.S. oil companies, especially Occidental Petroleum. Other MNCs operating in Libya include Royal Dutch Shell, Total (France), Oil India, CNBC (China), Indonesia's Pertamina and Norway's Norsk Hydro (from the BBC News, 10/03/2005).

"With all the European and U.S. imperial countries already exploiting Libyan oil on a massive scale, the mantra that the "war is about oil" doesn't hold much water (or oil).

Despite the economic sanctions against Libya, imposed by President Ronald Reagan in 1986, U.S. multinational giant Halliburton had secured multibillion-dollar gas and oil projects since the 1980s. During his tenure as CEO of Halliburton, former Defense Secretary Dick Cheney led the fight against these sanctions stating, "[A]s a nation, (there is) enormous value having American businesses engaged around the world." (Halliburtonwatch.com) Officially, sanctions against Libya were only lifted under President George W. Bush in 2004.

Clearly, with all the European and U.S. imperial countries already exploiting Libyan oil on a massive scale, the mantra that the "war is about oil" doesn't hold much water (or oil).

3. QADAFFI IS A TYRANT/TERRORIST?

In the run-up to the current military assault on Tripoli, the U.S. Treasury Department's (and Israel's) special agent, Stuart Levey, authored a sanctions policy freezing $30 billion in Libyan assets, on the pretext that Qadaffi was a murderous tyrant (*Washington Post*, 3/24/11). However, seven years earlier, Cheney, Bush and Condoleezza Rice had taken Libya off the list of terrorist regimes and ordered Levey and his minions to lift the Reagan-era sanctions.

Every major European power quickly followed suit: Qadaffi was welcomed in European capitals, prime ministers visited Tripoli, and Qadaffi reciprocated by unilaterally dismantling his nuclear and chemical weapons programs (BBC, 9/5/2008). Qadaffi became Washington's partner in its campaign against a broad array of groups, political movements and individuals arbitrarily placed on America's "terror list," arresting, torturing and killing al Qaeda suspects, expelling Palestinian militants and openly criticizing Hezbollah, Hamas and other opponents of Israel. The UN Human Rights Commission gave the Qadaffi regime a clean bill of health in 2010.

In the end, Qadaffi's political turnabout, however much celebrated by the Western elite, did not save him from this massive military assault. The imposition of neo-liberal "reforms," his political "apostasy" and cooperation in the "War on Terror" and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction only weakened the regime. Libya became vulnerable to attack and isolated from any consequential allies. Qadaffi's much-ballyhooed concessions to the West set his regime up as an easy target for the militarists of Washington, London and Paris, eager for a quick "victory."

4. REVOLUTIONARY MASSES

The left, including the mainly electoral social democrat, green and even left-socialist parties of Europe and the U.S., swallowed the entire mass media propaganda package demonizing the Qadaffi regime while lauding the "rebels." Parroting their mentors, the left justified their support for imperial military intervention in the name of the "revolutionary Libyan people," the "peace-loving" masses "fighting tyranny" and organizing militias to "liberate their country."

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The center of the armed uprising is Benghazi, longtime monarchist hotbed of tribal supporters and clients of the deposed King Idris and his family. Idris, until he was overthrown by the young firebrand Col. Qadaffi, had ruled Libya with an iron fist as a semi-feudal backwater and was popular with Washington, having given the U.S. its largest air base (Wheeler) in the Mediterranean. Among the feud-

ing leaders of the "transitional council" in Benghazi (who purport to lead but have few followers), one finds neo-liberal expats, who first promoted the Euro-U.S. military invasion envisioning their ride to power on the back of Western missiles.

They openly favor dismantling the Libyan state oil companies currently engaged in joint ventures with foreign MNCs. Independent observers have commented on the lack of any clear reformist tendencies, let alone revolutionary organizations or democratic popular movements among the "rebels."

While the U.S., British and French are firing missiles, loaded with depleted uranium, at Libyan military and civilian installations, their "allies," the armed militias in Benghazi, rather than go to battle against the regime's armed forces, are busy rounding up, arresting and often executing any suspected members of Qadaffi's "revolutionary committees," arbitrarily labeling these civilians as "fifth columnists." The top leaders of these "revolutionary" masses in Benghazi include two recent defectors from what the left dubs Qadaffi's "murderous regime": Mustafa Abdul Jalil, a former Justice minister, who prosecuted dissenters up to the day before the armed uprising, Mahmoud Jebri, who was prominent in inviting multinationals to take over the oil fields (FT, March 23, 2011, p. 7), and Qadaffi's former ambassador to India, Ali Aziz al-Eisawa, who jumped ship as soon as the uprising appeared to be succeeding.

These self-appointed leaders of the rebels who now staunchly support the Euro-U.S. military intervention, were longtime supporters of the Qadaffi dictatorship and promoters of MNC takeovers of oil and gas fields. The heads of the rebel military council are Omar Hariri and Gen. Abdul Fattah Younis, former head of the Ministry of Interior. Both men have long histories (since 1969) of repressing democratic movements in Libya. Given their unsavory background, it is not surprising that these top-level military defectors to the rebel cause have been unable to arouse their troops, mostly conscripts, to engage the loyalist forces backing Qadaffi. They too will have to ride into Tripoli on the coattails of the Anglo-U.S.-French armed forces.

The anti-Qadaffi forces' lack of any democratic credentials and mass support is evident in their reliance on foreign military to bring them to power and their subservience to imperialist demands. Their abuse and persecution of immigrant workers from Asia, Turkey and especially sub-Sahara Africa, as well as black Libyan citizens, is well documented in the international press. Their brutal treatment of black Libyans, falsely accused of being

The Arab world's longest serving leader, Muammar Qadaffi has cut a spectacular figure as Libya's leader for more than 40 years. But he has no official government function and is known as the "Brotherly Leader and Guide of the Revolution." Qadaffi took power in a bloodless military coup in 1969 when he toppled King Idris. In the 1970s he formulated his "Third Universal Theory," a middle road between Communism and capitalism. The son of a bedouin herdsman, Qadaffi was born in 1942 in a tent near Sirte, on the Mediterranean coast. He abandoned a geography course at a university for a military career. Qadaffi's style is unique, if quirky. His love of grand gestures is displayed on foreign visits when he sleeps in a bedouin tent, guarded by dozens of female bodyguards, and he is noted for his voluptuous nurses. He is also responsible for Libya's Great Man-Made River Project. This incredibly huge and successful water enterprise is virtually unknown in the West, yet it rivals and surpasses their greatest development projects. The leader of the advanced countries, the United States of America, cannot bring itself to acknowledge Libya's Great Man-Made River. The West refuses to recognize that a small country, with a population no more than 4 million, can construct anything so large without borrowing a single cent from the international banks.

DE RAEYMAEKER JOOST/SIPA/DE RAEYMAEKER JOOST/SIPA/NEWSCOM

Qadaffi's mercenaries, includes torture, mutilation and horrific executions, and does not augur well for the advent of a new democratic order, or the revival of an economy that has been dependent on immigrant labor, let alone a unified country with national institutions.

The self-declared leadership of the "National Transitional Council" is not democratic, nationalist or even capable of uniting the country. These are not credible leaders capable of restoring the economy and creating jobs lost as a result of their armed power grab. No one seriously envisions these exiles, tribalists, monarchists and Islamists maintaining the paternalistic social welfare and employment programs created by the Qadaffi government and which gave Libyans the highest per-capita income in Africa.

5. AL QAEDA

The greatest geographical concentration of suspected terrorists with links to al Qaeda just happens to be in the areas dominated by the "rebels" (see Alexander Cockburn, *Counterpunch*, March 24, 2011). For over a decade Qadaffi has been in the forefront of the fight against al Qaeda, following his embrace of the Bush-Obama "War on Terror" doctrine. These jihadist Libyans, having honed their skills in U.S.-occupied Iraq and Afghanistan, are now among the ranks of the "rebels" fighting the much more secular Libyan government. Likewise, the tribal chiefs, fundamentalist clerics and monarchists in the east have been active in a "holy war" against Qadaffi welcoming arms and air support from the Anglo-French-U.S. "crusaders"—just like the mullahs and tribal chiefs welcomed the arms and training from the Carter-Reagan White House to overthrow a secular regime in Afghanistan.

"For over a decade Qadaffi has been in the forefront of the fight against al Qaeda, following his embrace of the Bush-Obama 'War on Terror" doctrine.'"

Once again, imperial intervention is based on "alliances" with the most retrograde forces. The composition of the future regime (or regimes, if Libya is divided) is a big question, and the prospects of a return to political stability for Big Oil to profitably exploit Libya's resources are dubious.

6. "GENOCIDE" OR CIVIL WAR?

Unlike all ongoing mass popular Arab uprisings, the Libyan conflict began as an armed insurrection, directed at seizing power by force. Unlike the autocratic rulers of Egypt and Tunisia, Qadaffi has secured a mass regional base among a substantial sector of the Libyan population. This support is based on the fact that almost two generations of Libyans have benefited from Qadaffi's petroleum-financed welfare, educational, employment and housing programs, none of which existed under America's favorite, King Idris. Since violence is inherent in any armed uprising, once one picks up the gun to seize power, they lose their claim on "civil rights." In armed civil conflicts, civil rights are violated on all sides.

Regardless of the Western media's lurid portrayal of Qadaffi's "African mercenary forces" and its more muted approval of "revolutionary justice" against Qadaffi supporters and government soldiers captured in the rebel strongholds, the rules of warfare should have come into play, including the protection of non-combatants/civilians (including government supporters and officials), as well as protection of Libyan prisoners of war in the areas under NATO-rebel control.

The unsubstantiated Euro-U.S. claim of "genocide" amplified by the mass media and parroted by "left" spokespersons is contradicted by the daily reports of single and double digit deaths and injuries, resulting from urban violence on both sides, as control of cities and towns shifts between the two sides.

Truth is the first casualty of war, and especially of civil war. Both sides have resorted to monstrous fabrications of victories, casualties, monsters and victims.

Demons and angels aside, this conflict began as a civil war between two sets of Libyan elites: an established, paternalistic, now burgeoning neo-liberal, autocracy with substantial popular backing versus a Western imperialist financed and trained elite, backed by an amorphous group of regional, tribal and clerical chiefs, monarchists and neo-liberal professionals devoid of democratic and nationalist credentials—and lacking broad-based mass support.

CONCLUSION

If not to prevent genocide, grab the oil or promote democracy (via Patriot missiles), what then is the driving force behind the Euro-U.S. imperial intervention?

A clue is in the selectivity of Western military intervention: In Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Jordan, Qatar and Oman, ruling autocrats, allied with and backed by

Euro-U.S. imperial states go about arresting, torturing and murdering unarmed urban protesters with total impunity. In Egypt and Tunisia, the U.S. is backing a conservative junta of self-appointed civil-military elites in order to block the profound democratic and nationalist transformation of society demanded by the protesters. The "junta" aims to push through neo-liberal economic "reforms" via carefully vetted pro-Western "elected" officials.

While liberal critics may accuse the West of "hypocrisy" and "double standards" in bombing Qadaffi but not the gulf butchers, in reality the imperial rulers consistently apply the same standards in each region: They defend strategic autocratic client regimes, which have allowed imperial states to build strategic air force and naval bases, run regional intelligence operations and set up logistical platforms for their ongoing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as their future planned conflict with Iran. They attack Qadaffi's Libya precisely because Qadaffi had refused to actively contribute to Western military operations in Africa and the Middle East.

The key point is that while Libya allows the biggest U.S.-European multinationals to plunder its oil wealth, it did not become a strategic geopolitical-military asset of the empire. As we have written in many previous essays the driving force of U.S. empire building is military and not economic. This is why billions of dollars of Western economic interests and contracts had been sacrificed in the setting up of sanctions against Iraq and Iran—with the costly result that the invasion and occupation of Iraq shut down most oil exploitation for over a decade.

The Washington-led assault on Libya, with the majority of air sorties and missile strikes being carried out by the Obama regime, is part of a more general counterattack in response to the most recent Arab popular pro-democracy movements. The West is backing the suppression of these pro-democracy movements throughout the gulf; it finances the pro-imperial, pro-Israel junta in Egypt, and it is intervening in Tunisia to ensure that any new regime is "correctly aligned." It supports a despotic regime in Algeria as well as Israel's daily assaults on Gaza. In line with this policy, the West backs the uprising of ex-Qadaffiites and right-wing monarchists, confident that the "liberated" Libya will once again provide military bases for the U.S.-European military empire-builders.

In contrast, the emerging market-driven global and regional powers have refused to support this conflict, which jeopardizes their access to oil and threatens the current large-scale oil exploration contracts signed with Qadaffi. The growing economies of Germany, China, Russia, Turkey, India and Brazil rely on exploiting new markets and natural resources all over Africa and the Middle East, while the U.S., Britain and France spend billions pursuing wars that destabilize these markets, destroy infrastructure and foment long-term wars of resistance.

The growing market powers recognize that the Libyan "rebels" cannot secure a quick victory or ensure a stable environment for long-term trade and investments. The "rebels," once in power, will be political clients of their militarist imperial mentors. Clearly, imperial military intervention on behalf of regional separatists seriously threatens these emerging market economies: The U.S. supports ethno-religious rebels in China's Tibetan colony as well as the Uyghur separatists; Washington and London have long backed the Chechen (Noxchi) separatists in the Caucasus. India is wary of the U.S. military support for Pakistan, which claims Kashmir. Turkey is facing Kurdish separatists who receive arms and safe haven from their U.S.-supplied Iraqi Kurdish counterparts.

The invasion of Libya sounds the death knell for the U.S. economy and its fragile "recovery": three ongoing, endless wars will break the budget much sooner than later.

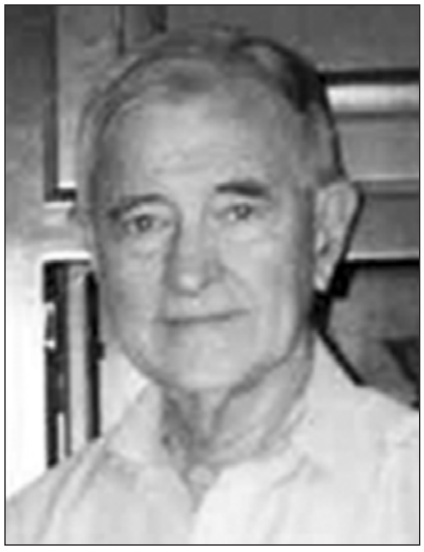
The North African precedent of an imperial invasion of Libya on behalf of its separatist clients worries the emerging market powers. It is also an ongoing threat to the mass-based popular Arab freedom movements. And the invasion sounds the death knell for the U.S. economy and its fragile "recovery": three ongoing, endless wars will break the budget much sooner than later. Most tragic of all, the West's "humanitarian" invasion has fatally undermined genuine efforts by Libya's civilian democrats, socialists and nationalists to free their country from both a dictatorship and from imperial-backed reactionaries. ✦

James Petras is the author of over 62 books published in 29 languages, and more than 600 articles in professional journals, including *The American Sociological Review, British Journal of Sociology, Social Research* and *Journal of Peasant Studies*. He has published over 2,000 articles in other journals such as *The New York Times, The Guardian, The Nation, Christian Science Monitor, Foreign Policy, New Left Review, Partisan Review, Les Temps Modernes* and *Le Monde Diplomatique*. See more from Petras at his website www.petras.lahaine.org. This article was forwarded to us from a Barnes Review subscriber.

A Concise History of Historical Revisionism

THE HISTORICAL REVISIONISM MOVEMENT had its early beginnings in America and France, primarily, but it took root as an organized educational movement in 1979 when Willis Carto, founder of Liberty Lobby and the author of this article, incorporated the Institute for Historical Review (IHR) in California. Carto and The Barnes Review have since set the pace for others in the Revisionist movement with cutting-edge articles about the latest findings in authentic history. Here is Carto's brief history of the evolution of historical Revisionism—a vitally important movement that has been ruthlessly suppressed in many nations across the world, as well by the controlled U.S. mainstream media.

BY WILLIS A. CARTO



WILLIS A. CARTO
Publisher of THE BARNES REVIEW.

I am not the first to point out that every person who sets down history in some measure revises that which has gone before, or there would be no point to his efforts. In the U.S., which is the focus of this essay, the term "historical Revisionism" was first used to describe the work of historians after World War I who debunked the war guilt theory which undergirded the Versailles Treaty, the leftover wartime propaganda that Germany was singularly guilty for that pointless and tragic war. In this effort, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes was prominent, although not the only historian involved. Thus, it was only natural that the term "holocaust Revisionism" came into use to describe a process that began immediately after World War II, a process in which Dr. Barnes was involved, although this time, rather quietly, for the peddlers of false history relative to "the holocaust"—as the extermination tale has come to be known—are far stronger, better organized, fueled by vast quantities of money, and able to stifle the writings and tar the reputation of anyone so foolish as to contradict the extreme thesis that 6 million Jews were gassed or otherwise dispatched by the National Socialists.

This writer's education into the credibility of the 6 million thesis began when I came across a simple letter to the editor of *Our Sunday Visitor* in the June 14, 1959, issue written by Steven F. Pinter, who claimed to have been in Dachau for 17 months after the war as a U.S. government attorney and said there were no gas chambers there or in any other detention camp in Germany. This simple letter could not outweigh the tons of newsprint and books concerning the holocaust, of course, but from that time forward I began weighing the evidence on both sides instead of accepting the exterminationist thesis uncritically. I was a potential holocaust Revisionist.

The first writer to seriously debunk the holocaust, aside from early critics of the Nuremberg War Crimes trials who only mentioned it marginally, was a remarkable Frenchman, Paul Rassinier, a socialist who had himself been a German wartime detainee, or as they say, "concentration camp survivor." His first two books, *Passing of the Line* and *The Lies of Ulysses*, were published in French in 1948 and 1950, respectively (Editions Bressanes, Paris), followed by many more books, perhaps the most famous being *The Real Eichmann Trial, or the Incorrigible Vanquishers* and *The Drama of the European Jews*.[1]

In Germany, Dr. Dr. Franz J. Scheidl started as early as 1945 to write a comprehensive work about *The History of the Defamation of Germany* consisting of eight volumes, four of which were dedicated to the "holocaust" and other

Revisionist historians above, from left to right: **Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes** (1889-1968) gave his name to this magazine. This prominent, progressive American historian was held in high academic esteem. **Paul Rassinier**, French socialist and pacifist, survived the German camps and dared to tell the truth about them. **David L. Hoggan** made extensive use of Polish sources in his studies of how World War II came to be. Catholic writer **Austin J. App** exposed Allied crimes against German civilians. **Thies Christophersen** related his wartime experiences as a German army officer in Auschwitz. Another notable not pictured is German historian **Udo Walendy**.

propaganda of WWII.[2] The manuscript was finished in 1950, but because no publisher dared to touch it, the author published a revised version himself as late as 1967.

Meanwhile, in California, a sometime Stanford history professor, Dr. David Hoggan, was working on what became the first book in English on the same subject—*The Myth of the Six Million*. Apparently, he began his labors in 1960 and by 1968 had mailed copies of the manuscript to friends and others he knew would be interested. How many copies he sent out is unknown, but it is known that he sent copies to Barnes, Ralph Townsend of Springfield, Va., Prof. James J. Martin of Colorado Springs and Tom Serpico, publisher of Catholic miscellany and historical books in Hawthorne, Calif. This manuscript, an account of inconsistencies in the holocaust tale, was written anonymously, although I assume that many persons who received it knew the identity of the author. After he read it, Tom Serpico passed his copy to me.

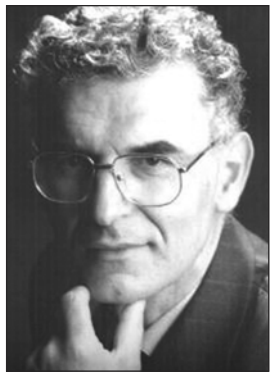
The Jewish Defense League has attacked numerous revisionist organizations, burning to the ground several of the most prominent revisionist publishing outfits in the world.

I reasoned—incorrectly as it was—that the author was probably Barnes, who I did not at that time know personally. I asked Tom if he was going to publish it, and he was not. Being the proprietor of a small publishing house, the Noontide Press, I immediately published it in 1969, citing the author as Anonymous and writing a brief introduction using a pseudonym, E.L. Anderson. To it I appended four short articles that had appeared in *The American Mercury* magazine, which I published at the time. One of the articles was by Dr. Austin J. App, titled, "*That Elusive Six Million,*" which had appeared in the summer 1966 issue of *Mercury*. The volume consisted of 104 pages of the Hoggan manuscript plus the four page introduction and 13 pages of reprints from *Mercury*, including Dr. App's seminal article. I was genuinely surprised to learn, shortly after the book's publication of its first printing of 2,500 copies, that the real author was David Hoggan.[3]

In 1972 in England, Richard Verral, under the pseudonym of Richard Harwood, brought out the first edition of *Did Six Million Really Die?*[4] Later editions were titled *Six Million Lost and Found*. Largely a republication of Noontide's *The Myth of the Six Million* in an illustrated 8.5-by-11 format, with some additions and textual changes by Verral, millions of copies of this new edition of the Noontide book have since been circulated (including in tabloid newspaper format edition), and it has been translated into several languages.

In 1973, Thies Christophersen published in German his personal account of Auschwitz entitled *The Auschwitz Lie*.[5] In 1974, it was published in English and has become one of the most widely distributed documents in the field.

In 1975, Earl W. Thomas of Silver Spring, Maryland had Barnes translate Rassinier's *Drama of the European Jews*, added a foreword by Michael Hardesty and published it under Steppingstones Publications. Later, in 1978, with the blessing of Rassinier's widow and under the imprint of the Noontide Press, I published a library-quality hardbound compilation of Rassinier's various works under the title *Debunking the Genocide Myth—A Study of the Nazi Con-*



Above: British historian **David Irving** has served years in prison for questioning aspects of the "Jewish holocaust." Publisher, artist and author **Ernst Zündel** was deported from America and Canada for redeeming the reputation of Germans. He served five years in a German prison for thought crimes. Chemist **Germar Rudolf** was driven into exile by the anti-Revisionist witch-hunters after serving three years in a German prison for publishing facts about the holocaust. **Carlo Mattogno** is Italy's foremost holocaust Revisionist scholar. **Dr. Fredrick Töben** was raised in Australia. He has served prison time in Germany and England for publishing the facts about the holocaust. Other Revisionist notables not pictured include Jurgen Graf and Thomas Kues. The latter four are members of TBR's editorial board. Töben currently faces attack from the Australian government for refusing to stop speaking his mind.

centration Camps and the Alleged Extermination of European Jewry.[6]

In 1976, the first edition of Arthur R. Butz's *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* appeared in England. In 1978, I published the first American edition of this full-sized, indexed, 315-page, heavily documented work through the Noontide Press. Later, after I set up the Institute for Historical Review (IHR), the IHR assumed publication of the Butz book. The book was mentioned even in the mainstream press and has gone through 10 printings.[7]

In late 1978 and early 1979, Dr. Robert Faurisson, then professor at the University of Lyon, France, published his two famous revisionist articles in the renowned French newspaper *Le Monde*, challenging the gas chamber myth, which caused a major uproar in France.[8]

In late 1970s, Dr. Robert Faurisson published two articles in a renowned French newspaper challenging the gas chamber myth. This caused a major uproar in France.

In 1979, the German Judge Dr. Wilhelm Stäglich published his book *The Auschwitz Myth*, in which he critically analyzed the evidence for the "holocaust," mainly as presented during the Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial in 1963-1965.[9] This book of high scholarly standards caused a major furor in Germany, leading to its confiscation and burning, the withdrawal of Stäglich's Ph.D. title by the once-famous University of Göttingen, and the change of German penalty law to outlaw Revisionism.[10]

The year 1979 was a significant year for holocaust Revisionism in general with the sponsorship of the First International Revisionist Conference in Los Angeles, the founding of the IHR and the preparation of the first issue of *The Journal of Historical Review* (datelined spring 1980 and mailed to former subscribers of the *Mercury*, which I suspended at that time to make room for the new publication.) Volume One, No. 1 of the *Journal* was devoted to printing the papers delivered to the 1979 conference by Udo Walendy, Dr. Austin J. App, Louis Fitzgibbon, Dr. Arthur Butz and Prof. Robert Faurisson.

Between that issue of the quarterly *Journal* and the winter 1992 issue were 43 others, all issued on time except for a single issue combining the summer, fall and winter 1984 issues, a circumstance required by the firebombing and total destruction of the IHR by arsonists on July 4, 1984. At least $1 million in book, video and magazine inventory, all internal records including book manuscripts, all equipment and furniture were a total loss.

After this debacle, it was uncertain that the IHR could continue. However, my wife Elisabeth and I decided to attempt another incarnation which, by dint of hard labor and a growing public acceptance of holocaust Revision, became even more successful than before—until October 1993, when the IHR suffered an armed coup d'etat, a story all by itself.

During the period beginning with its founding through 1993, in addition to the 52 issues of the *Journal*, the IHR brought out the following books regarding the holocaust: 1) 1979, *Anne Frank's Diary a Hoax*, Ditlieb Felderer;

2) 1983, *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry*, Walter Sanning (aka Wilhelm Niedereiter); 3) 1986, *The Auschwitz Myth*, Judge Wilhelm Stäglich;[11] 4) 1987, *No Time for Silence*, Dr. Austin J. App; and 5) 1989, *The Confessions of Kurt Gerstein*, Henri Roques.

Many other books on other aspects of historical Revisionism, wartime propaganda and the promotion of peace were also released.

Today, the primary periodical in the English language that carries historical revisionism is THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR), of which I am the publisher.[12] *The Revisionist*, a 120-page quarterly—of which Germar Rudolf (until his incarceration and the ensuing court ban against the brilliant scientist from engaging in discussion of the holocaust) was the publisher—was emerging as a force as well.[13] In addition to holocaust Revisionism, TBR carries forward the tradition of historical Revisionism that began after World War I, to which it adds revision of all historical subjects from the prehistoric period to contemporary.

TBR is now the owner of the *Holocaust Handbook Series*, formerly owned and operated by Rudolf, of which *Dissecting the Holocaust* was the first volume.[14] In the back of any of the books in the series, the reader can find detailed information about other holocaust handbooks published by TBR. (Also see the back of this issue.) ✦

NOTE:

For a more comprehensive history of Holocaust revisionism, see Carlo Mattogno, "The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews: Part II," *The Journal of Historical Review*, 8(3) (1988), pp. 261-302; online: vho.org/GB/Journals/JHR/8/3/Mattogno261-302.html.

ENDNOTES:

1 *Le Véritable Procès Eichmann ou les vainqueurs incorrigibles / Le Drame des juifs européens*, Les Sept Couleurs, Paris 1962/1964 (online: www.vho.org/aaargh/fran/archRassi/vpe/vpe.html and .../archRassi/dje/dje.html.

2 *Geschichte der Verfemung Deutschlands*, 8 Vols., published by author, Vienna (partly online: www.vho.org/D/gdvd_2)

3 This book, including all appendices, is available online at: vho.org/GB/Books/tmotsm

4 Online available at www.zundelsite.org/english/harwood/Didsix01.html

5 *Die Auschwitz-Lüge*, *Kritik* No. 23, Mohrkirch 1973.

6 Online: www.vho.org/aaargh/engl/RassArch/PRdebunk/PRdebunkIntro.html

7 Online partly at: www.vho.org/GB/Books/thottc

8 *Le Monde*, Dec. 29, 1978, and Jan. 16, 1979.

9 *Der Auschwitz-Mythos*, Grabert, Tübingen 1979 (online: vho.org/D/dam).

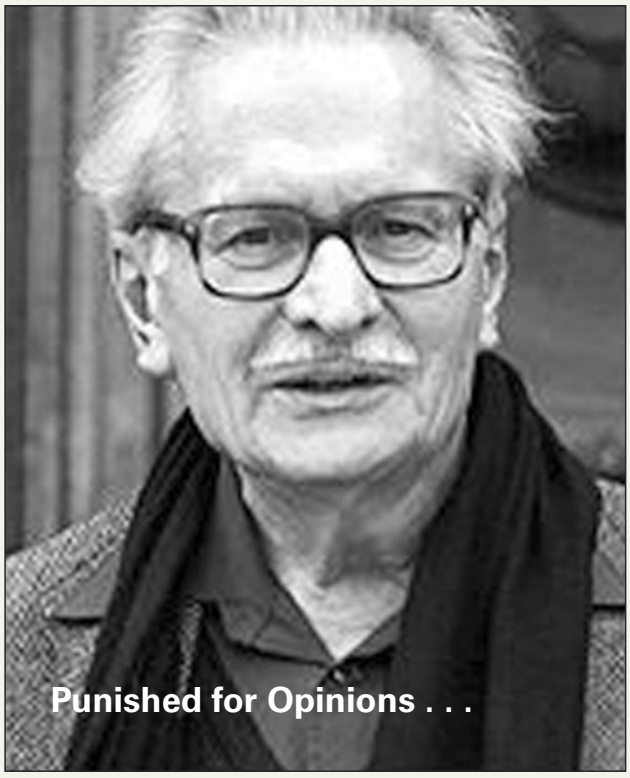
10 The so-called "Lex Engelhard" was introduced in 1985; re. book confiscation, see Wigbert Grabert (ed.), *Geschichtsbetrachtung als Wagnis*, Grabert, Tübingen 1984; re. Withdrawal of Ph.D.-title, see DGG, "*Bundesverwaltungsgericht im Dienste der Umerzieher. Erstmalig Doktorgrad aus politischen Gründen aberkannt*", *DGG* 36(3) (1988), p. 18 (online: vho.org/D/DGG/DGG36_3_2.html); DGG, "*Unglaubliches Urteil im Fall Dr. Stäglich." ibid.*, 36(1) (1988), p. 7 (online: .../DGG36_1_1.html).

11 Online: codoh.com/trials/tristagintro.sht.

12 Address: P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C., 20003; www.barnesreview.org

13 Address: P.O. Box 257768, Chicago, IL 60625; online: www.vho.org/tr

14 For an update on this series, see www.vho.org/GB/Books/HHS.html.



Punished for Opinions . . .

Political philosopher Gaston-Armand Amaudruz has been active in Switzerland for more than 60 years as a dissident and educator. Since 1946 he has edited, produced and published *Courrier du Continent*, an information-packed French-language newsletter. Issued 10 times a year, it has a circulation of about 500. Even as a young man, Amaudruz questioned claims of wartime German homicidal gas chambers in his book *Ubu Justicier au Premier Procès de Nuremberg* (Paris, 1949). On April 10, 2000, a Swiss court sentenced Amaudruz, then 79, to one year in prison for denying the existence of the alleged gas chambers. He wrote: "For my part, I maintain my position: I don't believe in the gas chambers. Let the exterminationists provide the proof, and I will believe it. But as I've been waiting for this proof for decades, I don't believe I will see it soon." Following his April 2000 trial, Amaudruz described his legal ordeal in a book that included the controversial essays. The authorities regarded this as a new violation of Switzerland's "anti-racism" law. He was again brought to court, this time together with René-Louis Berclaz and Phillippe Georges Brennenstuhl, co-founders of the Swiss Revisionist group Verité et Justice that had published the tome. On January 13, 2003, Amaudruz—82 years old and in poor health—began serving another sentence in prison.

Toward the White Republic

Should White America Set Up Its Own Nation?

By Charles Edsall Whitlock

Dr. Michael O'Meara is an American author with a Ph.D. in history. Born in San Francisco in 1946, he studied at the University of California, Berkeley in the late 1960s, where he became embroiled in the student and anti-war movements. After his undergraduate years, he spent nearly a decade as a trade union activist, first as a Marxist, then as a revolutionary syndicalist. When he went on to graduate school, his focus was revolutionary labor movements.

Dr. O'Meara later "converted" to nationalism. He became interested in the European "New Right" and is the author of the best English-language overview of that movement, *New Culture, New Right: Anti-Liberalism in Postmodern Europe* (1stBooks, Bloomington, Ind., 2004).

Like many white men with Ph.D.s and heterodox opinions, O'Meara was chased out of liberal-infested academia and now scrapes by with a blue-collar job. By dint of sheer idealism and dedication, however, he still manages to be a prolific author. He has published scores of essays, reviews and translations.

Toward the White Republic is a collection of 15 essays written from 2005 to 2010. Those whose introduction to Dr. O'Meara is the dense and exhausting prose of *New Culture, New Right* will be pleasantly surprised by the accessible and engaging style of his new book. Here, Dr. O'Meara is not addressing fellow Ph.D.s; he is addressing intelligent laymen.

Toward the White Republic is, moreover, a short book that can be read in an afternoon: Dr. O'Meara's text takes up only 151 pages. Everything about *Toward the White Republic* from its style and length to its readable typeface and attractive cover seems chosen to maximize its potential impact. For Michael O'Meara does not merely wish to contemplate the world; he wants to change it.

Dr. O'Meara is convinced the present American political-economic system threatens the long-term survival of white Americans. He believes it is too late to reform the system. Fortunately, the system is busy destroying itself far more effectively than white nationalists, who are generally a rather ineffectual lot, could ever manage. Therefore, Dr. O'Meara urges us to contemplate an alternative, post-U.S. social order that he calls the white republic.

The hardest thing in the world, however, is to get people to contemplate the possibility of a radically different society and then act on it. It seems like myth or fantasy, unconnected to reality or the realm of action. Thus Part One of the book, called "From Myth to Revolution," focuses on how visions of a better world—myths—can and do motivate political transformation.

The title essay, "Toward the White Republic," was the prize winner of *The Occidental Quarterly*'s 2009 essay contest on secession and racial nationalism. It is easy to see why, given the essay's synoptic breadth and radical depth. Dr. O'Meara offers a detailed and compelling case for why the secession of a white republic from a failed United States is conceivable, desirable and practicable. Indeed, it is the best hope for the long-term survival of the white race in North America.

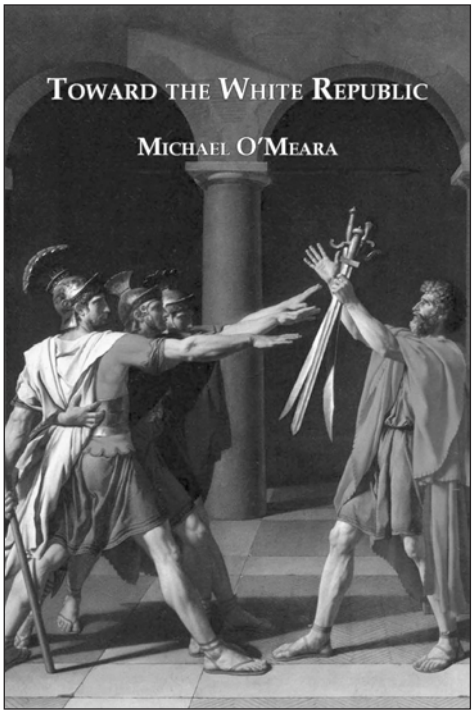
In the next three essays, "The Myth of Our Rebirth," "The Sword" and "The Edge of the Sword," he defends his case from various critics. In "Cú Chulainn in the GPO [General Post Office]" he discusses the mythic dimension of the Irish Easter Rising. [Cú Chulainn has become an admired symbol of Irish nationalism because he died on his feet fighting to defend Ulster against overwhelming numbers of enemies.—Ed.]

In "The Northwest Novels of H.A. Covington," O'Meara explores the political ideas and mythic power of Harold Covington's novels about a white nationalist secessionist struggle in the Pacific Northwest.

The main temptation that keeps white nationalists from thinking radically and realistically about secession is con-

servatism. Conservatism, with its sentimental patriotism and tendencies to idealize the past and fear change, inclines otherwise sensible racialists to think white America can be saved merely by "gaming" the system, tinkering with it a bit, or merely "getting back" to the Constitution (but the Constitution did not get in the way of our present decline and would not prevent future decline).

Perhaps this is inevitable, given that most racialists come from a conservative background. Michael O'Meara, however, came from the left, so he has greater critical distance on the matter of conservatism. Thus Part Two of *Toward the White Republic* is called "Why I Am Not a Conservative," which includes essays on Sam Francis and the conservatism of William Lind and Paul Weyrich.



In his essay "Why I Write," Dr. O'Meara argues that the United States has never had a genuine right-wing tradition like in Europe. Instead, American conservatism is merely a form of classical liberalism very much beholden to business interests, who are among the leading advocates of immigration and race replacement. Given his roots in the left and the labor movement, O'Meara feels more sympathy to the racially conscious left, such as Dennis Kearney and the California Workingmen's Party, who fought to stop Chinese immigration in the 19th century. Dr. O'Meara's intellectual and political odyssey from the racially conscious left to the nationalist right is of course much like Mussolini's and many German National Socialists'.

[It used to be said of the National Socialists, "Scratch off the brown, and you'll see red."—Ed.]

A white republic will never be able to emerge if the U.S. government and present social system are operating at full strength. Thus one of the necessary preconditions of the white republic is the disruption or collapse of the United States. Dr. O'Meara explores the potential for collapse in Part Three, entitled "Apocalypse American Style."

The first essay, "Katrina's Intimation of the End," discusses the localized collapse in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina and the government's inept response. The second essay, "2009: Crisis or Opportunity?" lays out systematically the susceptibility of the U.S. system to failure because of what Guillaume Faye calls a "convergence of catastrophes": natural, demographic, economic and social.

The third essay is on Dmity Orlov's *Reinventing Collapse*, which discusses the potential for U.S. collapse based on the downfall of the USSR and argues the United States has a potential for a far more severe collapse than the USSR suffered, and that Americans are far less capable of weathering it. The final essay is on Mike Davis's *Buda's Wagon: A Brief History of the Car Bomb*, the fiendishly destructive tool of fourth-generation warfare, whose appearance on our shores is inevitable as the United States declines into a Third World failed state. (Mario Buda was an anarchist who blew up a wagon full of explosives at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, in New York City, in 1920. Forty people were killed and 200 injured.)

I highly recommend *Toward the White Republic*. It has been quite some time since I have read as exciting and stimulating a book on politics in general, never mind just white nationalism. Even those who are inclined toward conservatism and against ideas of secession and partition need to come to grips with *Toward the White Republic*. They will not find a more respectful or penetrating critic.

Counter-Currents Publishing deserves thanks for gathering these essays from various small-circulation magazines and obscure websites where they originally appeared and republishing them in an attractive volume that will ensure a much wider readership. I hope this is just the first of many collections of the prolific Dr. O'Meara's writings.

As H.A. Covington says on the back cover, "Secession is rising from the ashes of 1865, and O'Meara is one of its leading prophets." Leading European New Right theorist Robert Steuckers also has high praise: "When the white republic emerges in North America, Michael O'Meara may be hailed as one of its founding fathers." I share their enthusiasm and wish I could equal their eloquence. ✦

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Michael O'Meara, *Toward the White Republic* (edited by Greg Johnson, 2010, 160 pages, with index, #587, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003,

CHARLES EDSALL WHITLOCK is a nationalist publisher, living in California.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OUTSTANDING DISQUISITION

In his outstanding disquisition "The Truth About the Hebrew Religion" (TBR, January/February 2011), Dr. Harrell Rhome made reference to the Talmud and to a postulated, earlier, proto-Talmud.

Elizabeth Dilling, one of the WWII sedition defendants, who did much to expose the extraordinary teachings of the Talmud, suggested that herein lay the explanation of those aberrant behavior patters commonly found among the Jews.

Another sedition defendant, Joseph McWilliams, with whom I had the opportunity to discuss the subject at length on numerous occasions, took an opposite view. According to him, the Talmud did not make the Jew; it was the Jew who made the Talmud, as well as all the other ancient Hebrew/Aramaic texts. The problem, he said, was not one of social or cultural environment (i.e., nurture), but rather one of biology (i.e., nature). He held that only in these terms could characteristic patterns of Jewish behavior be accounted for, that the Talmud and the texts of the Old Testament were simply the codified expression of such behavior.

McWilliams proposed a new model for the systematic exploration of "the Jewish question" as a biological phenomenon, i.e., as a peculiar form of life evolved according to laws of natural selection and adaptive radiation. Understanding the Jewish psyche and its dynamics, he said, had to begin with a thoroughgoing reexamination of ancient Hebrew texts.

M. Koehl
Via email

[Matt Koehl is head of the New Order, a nonprofit, nonpolitical association offering an Aryan spiritual alternative, which is the successor organization to the American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell. He can be reached at: P.O. Box 270486, Milwaukee, WI 53227; or send an email to Koehl at mail@theneworder.org.—Ed.]

HERETICAL INTERPRETATION

Dr. Harrell Rhome has fallen victim to his own questionable research by quoting from one of the many copyrighted versions of the Holy Bible produced during my generation.

The 1611 *King James Version* was regarded as the Christian's "rulebook" for some 350 years and was never copyrighted because God's Holy Word cannot be claimed by any mortal. Then the dozens of new copyrighted versions began to appear during the last half of the 20th century. And whenever I see a new one, I immediately go to Romans 13:1 as my guide as to how accurate the rest is.

Paul did not teach: "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities," as Rhome claims. This is a modern distortion designed to get Christians to bow down to every government edict.

Paul's letter to the Romans instructed us rather to be subject "unto the higher powers." This makes a big difference to all except the dumbed down, who foolishly believe government is the highest power. Keeping an "open mind" as Rhome suggests, I have a personal problem obeying those lower powers.

Furthermore, no ordinary mortal on Earth, before or since, could have been found to be a "plant" to fulfill this role. One need only read the wisdom in Paul's New Testament writings to know that he was inspired by God. "Faith is to believe what we cannot see, and the reward of that faith is to see it."

Pat Shannan
Via email

DUPLICITY EXPOSED

TBR has been at the forefront in exposing the duplicity of the Jews. The problem as I see it, is that Christians have been taught that Jews are God's chosen people, and they're afraid of being cursed by God if they speak out against them. This could be the very reason why more of them don't subscribe to TBR. This fear of the Jews has been around a long time.

After Christ's death, John 19:38 reads: "Joseph of Arimathea, being a disciple of Jesus but secretly for fear of the Jews, besought Pilate that he might take away the body of Jesus; and Pilate gave him leave." Then after his resurrection, John 20:19 reads: "Then the same day at evening, being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, came Jesus and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, 'Peace be unto you.'"

In John 7-11, we read: "For many deceivers are entered into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh. This is a deceiver and an antichrist. . . . Whosoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath no God. . . . If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into our house, neither bid him Godspeed, for he that biddeth him Godspeed is partaker of his evil deeds." (Needless to say, no priest or pastor calls attention to that.)

James Harrold Sr.
Arkansas

INPUT FROM A PILOT

Regarding Michael Bradley's article "Cargoes of Conflict: Part 1" (TBR, March/April 2011), I used to fly the B-25 and Douglas A-26 during my Air Force days. The latter aircraft was used by the brigade in its futile attempt [at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba, April 17-19, 1961—Ed.]. The B-25 was named "Mitchell," and the Consolidated B-24 "Liberator" 4-engine bomber of World War II were neither used in the Bay of Pigs.

Joseph France
Michigan Missouri

A MODEST PREDICTION

In your recent item "Picking the Topics," the monetary mechanism and alternating acceleration and deceleration of the money supply growth rate as a destabilizing influence were mentioned. These are

one and the same. Now, to whet your appetite and to demonstrate the power of this mechanism, I am predicting that sometime before the next presidential election the money supply growth rate will be highly favorable for the incumbent president. Therefore, Obama will be reelected.

Glenn Droegcamp
Wisconsin

WAR CASUALTY

The first casualty of war is the truth. You mostly hear only one side. Facts are distorted and lies are told to blame the other side. They don't want you to learn their crimes they did, and how the other side is the victim. Today in Germany they arrest people who give their view about the war and holocaust. We still have freedom of press and speech yet, but will it get taken away? One of Jesus's teachings was: Be watchful that you are not misled or deceived. There are those who will deceive and lie. We should find out how we got tricked into these dirty evil wars, and find the real facts and truth. Russia, England and America are among the guilty; so are some Jews. Wars are the Devil's handiwork, as in the title of the book from TBR. [$25 plus $5 S&H.—Ed.]

Mrs. Hulda Pelzl
Texas

GERMANY CLEARED

Regarding the accusation of the German war machine ravishing Europe, it was not the Germans who bombed Rome and other Italian cities. The bombing went on even after Italy changed sides. It was not the Germans who bombed Paris and the cities of northern France. England did. More rapes and mayhem were committed by the Allies in France during the short period of liberation than the long period of occupation by the Germans. Any German soldier accused of rape was court-martialled and shot if found guilty. Rape was official Communist policy. Ilya Ehrenburg, Russian Jewish publicist, exhorted the troops to take the German women as their booty. "Break their Aryan pride!" he wrote.

Christine Miller
Wisconsin

STICKING UP FOR WALT DISNEY

In the May/June 2011 issue of the TBR, "NO, NO, NO ON WALT DISNEY!" was a letter to the editor responding to the March/April cover story on Walt. Unfortunately, Ronald K. is parroting a video "hit piece" which distorts the facts and presents bizarre interpretations of Disney's work. If we should judge a man, let it be with facts as known by those who credibly knew him—and by the positive impact of his works. Attempts to discredit this great man are part of an ongoing effort by his detractors, but Walt's legacy will survive their depravities and destructive agenda. What Disney Co. has done since Walt died is certainly not Walt's fault.

Merlin Miller
www.Americana-Pictures.com

SICK OF HEARING ABOUT IT

I'm sick of hearing about the "holocaust." Enough already.

Gary McCullough
Indiana

TBR STANDS ALONE

TBR is solitary in its lamentation of the gargantuan calamity that was the murder of the Russian royal family. I salute your courage and sagacity. In the establishment media we find incessant tears for Annie Fink, or Frank, and her dribble drenched chitchat, and never a stir over the slaughter of Nicholas II, the czarina and their children. To laugh, to cry or to vomit?

John Keenan
New York

ROYAL SECRET

A major revelation from Frtiz Springmeir is *Blooodlines of the Illuminati* and also several books and articles by John Coleman is that European royalty thinks of itself as secretly Jewish. This is especially true of British royalty, which traces back to the black nobility of Venice.

Another major revelation is that a crypto-Jewish family has been the secret power behind the British throne since the time of Queen Elizabeth I. See John Coleman's 1985 article "*King Makers, King Breakers: The Cecils*." Also see the books *When Scotland Was Jewish*, by Elizabeth Hischman and Donald Yates, *The Secret Society of Moses*, by Flavio Berbiero and *Babylon's Banksters* by Joseph P. Farrell.

George D. Larson
Oregon

ISRAEL'S LOBBY

As a condition for the use of the Bundeswehr in the wake of the recent Israeli war on Lebanon, German Chancellor Angela Merkel spoke of "Israel's right to exist," and she hinted it is so written in what passes for a constitution over here. But of course there is no such provision. It is another instance of the eagerness of German politicians to appease Israeli interests.

In his book *Das Netz* ("The Net"), author David Korn illuminates how the mighty Israeli lobby influences the politics and society of the German Federal Republic. He mentions names of people in politics and the media who work for Israeli interests.

Many of these folks exceed expectations of Jews in general and Israelis in particular. It downright smacks of self-hatred by the Germans, a sort of national masochism. Germans, being thorough and conscientious in all endeavors, are undoubtedly world champion masochists when it comes to self-flagellation to please their tormentors, the Israelis.

Korn elaborates on how "The Net" evolved. The role it plays, how it collaborates with the Central Council of Jews in Germany. He further mentions the "holocaust industry" and how it continues to extract treasure from the Germans.

Wolfgang Goethe said: "Excess brings pain." Author Korn thus makes it clear that this endless extracting of treasure, integrity and self-esteem from the Germans will eventually be counterproductive.

REVISIONISM ON THE FRONT LINES

REVISIONIST SCHOLAR RELEASED

On April 5, scholar Vincent Reynouard was released from a French prison. Reynouard had been convicted for violating France's controversial Gayssot Law by expressing dissident views of WWII history. Reynouard, a devout Catholic and the father of eight children, is the author of many books and pamphlets analyzing such topics as the WWII German work camps and the true nature of the Gestapo, for instance.

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MURDERING GERMAN CIVILIANS

Ed Haider, a Jew, was regaling a high school sophomore history class with tales of World War II last year. He told them how he and 27 other POWs escaped from the Germans. Carrying a white flag, the group was later walking across a field when "out of the clear blue sky came 25 beautiful American fighter planes. They thought we were a bunch of Germans." He watched as the planes strafed what the pilots surely knew were non-combatants, a war crime in any era.

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WHAT ABOUT OTHER HOLOCAUSTS?

We are informed by one of our subscribers, Jake Laskey, that today no other group of people than the Jews may use the word "holocaust" in reference to their sufferings, since it is now specifically reserved to designate the alleged death by mass gassings of 6 million Jews during World War II in "death" camps run by the Germans, now proven to be a historical fabrication and physical impossibility. (See page B-3 in the back of this issue for more.) In fact, things have gotten so bad that the Catholic *New American Bible* has had the word removed and replaced with "burnt offering" to avoid any possible confusion.

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U.S. PRESIDENT HUMILIATED

After President Barack Obama announced that the only way to peace in the Mideast involved a two-state solution, with Israel pulling back and reinstituting Palestine as it was before 1967, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu came to United States to give the president an error-filled history lesson explaining why this would never happen. Congress responded with 29 standing ovations for Netanyahu.

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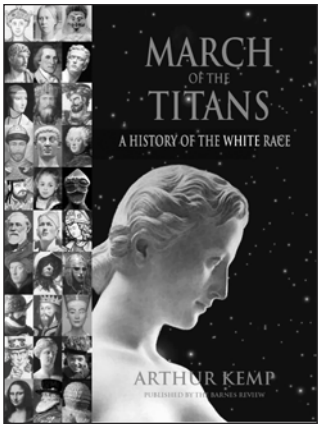
HONEST TEACHER UNDER ATTACK

Jewish Italian leaders called on Italy's education minister to take action against a high school teacher in Milan accused of "anti-Semitism" and asking too many questions about the "holocaust." They claimed teacher Barbara Albertoni was spreading historical falsehoods. The controversy erupted after a newspaper, *La Repubblica*, described her as an "anti-Semite" and "holocaust denier" based on their analysis of her blog. It quoted her in one post as calling the holocaust "the founding myth of Zionism." Albertoni responded that the "Zionist lobby" was behind efforts "to cut off the voices of dissent" on the Palestinian question.

GERMAN ATTORNEY FREE AT LAST FROM GERMAN PRISON

German attorney Sylvia Stolz has been released from the prison of Aichach, near Augsburg. Frau Stolz is a petite lady with a spine of steel. She was the lead attorney in the 2005 Ernst Zündel case. Zündel was being prosecuted for using his freedom of speech to ask questions regarding the establishment's shaky story about the so-called "holocaust" of the Jews in World War II. The German judiciary has made a despised international laughingstock of itself for imprisoning a defense attorney for fighting for her client. Frau Stolz was criminally charged, tried and convicted to 3.5 years for insisting that Zündel was entitled to submit forensic and historical evidence to back up his claim that the "holocaust" yarn is a fraudulent construct used by the state of Israel as a money-grubbing gimmick. Stolz also made the mistake of pointing out at trial that Germany is an occupied nation and that the current German government is an illegitimate one. Stolz has thanked all of you who have supported her during her tribulations and personally thanked TBR publisher Willis Carto for publicizing her case as often as he could in the pages of this magazine. Above: freedom activists Guenter Deckert and Lady Michele Renouf are pictured at a restaurant with Stolz (center) after Sylvia's release from prison.

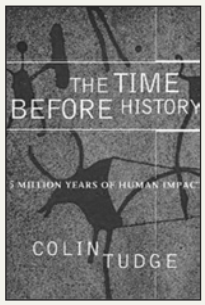
BOOKS & VIDEOS FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .



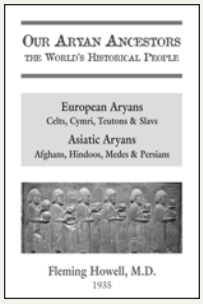
March of the Titans: A History of the White Race

Here it is: the complete and comprehensive history of the White race, spanning 500 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. Revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires: that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity; a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution. This is a revolutionary new view of the crisis facing modern Western Civilization that will permanently change your understanding of history, race and society. Covering every continent, every White country both ancient and modern, and then stepping back to take a global view of modern racial realities. The author, Arthur Kemp, spent more than 25 years traveling over four continents, doing primary research to compile this unique book. There is no other book like it in existence—a book to pass on from generation to generation, so that all will know the true history of the White race. New deluxe softcover, signature sewn, 8.25" x 11" format, 592 pages, hundreds of B&W pictures, four-page color section, indexed, appendices, bibliography, chapters on every conceivable White culture group and more. High-quality softcover, 592 pages, #464, *$42*.

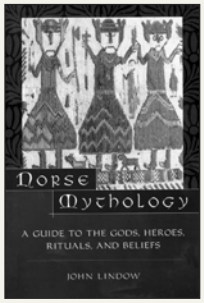
European & Ancient History Books



The Time Before History: Five Million Years of Human Impact. Colin Tudge says humans should see themselves in the light of their formative history, a history where small actions can have large long-term consequences. Living in a society where politicians often do not consider time in units longer than election cycles, and economists the quarterly profit line, Americans today are a present-obsessed culture. Arguing that this stems from a lack of context for our development into a capable and even dominant species, Tudge sets about correcting that truncated sense of time. Softcover, 368 pages, #583, *$24*.

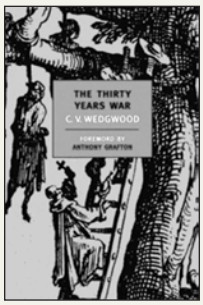


Our Aryan Ancestors: The World's Historical People. By Fleming Howell. The author takes you through the ancient history of the Aryans, explains exactly who they were (and are) and then takes you on a whirlwind tour around the globe to reveal the hidden history of the white race. Celts, Cymri, Teutons, Greeks, Romans, Minoans and Slavs are discussed in-depth. The author also gives us a wealth of important insights into those he refers to as the Asiatic Aryans. These include the Afghans, Hindus, Medes and Persians. The North African white Berbers are also covered. Softcover, 421 pages, #594, *$30*.



Norse Mythology. By John Lindow. Giants, elves, dwarves, gigantic wolves, sea serpents, the Valkyries, Odin, Freyja, Loki, Baldur, Thor, Tyr, Sunna, Volla, Eostre, Freyr, Askur and Embla, the shield maidens, Heimdal, Hagbard, Starkad, Ragnar Lodbrok, Harald Hildetand—no culture can match the Norse in the richness of its mythological imagery. A great reference book to pass on to progeny who may have little knowledge of their ancestors. Softcover, #339, 364 pages, *$19*.

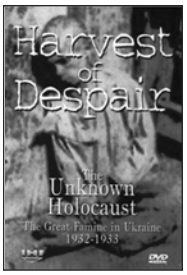
Ancient Iraq. By Georges Roux. Learn about the rich history of Iraq. Go inside Paleolithic caves and once-buried cities of the Mesolithic and Neolithic eras. You'll also read of the advanced civilizations of Iraq's past including the Hassuna, Jemdat-Nasr and Sumerian periods. Read legends of the Great Flood, Gilgamesh and the Akkadians; the pantheon of Sumer; the fall of Ur; and more. Phoenicians, Assyrians, Hittites, Arameans and Hurrians too. Softcover, 576 pages, #400, *$16*.



The Thirty Years War. By C.V. Wedgwood. Europe in 1618 was torn between Protestants and Catholics, Bourbon and Habsburg, as well as empires, kingdoms, and countless principalities. After angry Protestants tossed three representatives of the Holy Roman Empire out of a window of the royal castle in Prague, war spread from Bohemia with relentless abandon, drawing powers from Spain to Sweden into a nightmarish world of famine, disease, and seemingly unstoppable destruction. An estimated 75% of the populace was obliterated in this fratricidal genocide which few today know anything about. Softcover, 520 pages, #488, *$22*.

Uncensored Videos . . .

Harvest of Despair: The Unknown Holocaust



This documentary is a rich reservoir of archival film, rare photographic evidence, and interviews (in English) with survivors and scholars. It documents how the barbarous Soviet government resorted to starving the Ukrainian populace by the millions, while simultaneously presenting a deliberately deceptive picture to the world. In his works, Dr. James Mace, Harvard University professor and director of the U.S. Commission for the Study of the Ukrainian Famine, argued that during the early 1930s, the famine in Soviet Ukraine was an act of purposeful genocide on the part of Communist leader Josef Stalin. DVD, 55 minutes, #570, *$25*.

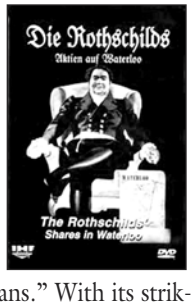
Firestorm Over Dresden

Here is an accurate video account of the firebombing of Dresden from eyewitnesses who escaped the most dastardly attack on a civilian population ever perpetrated. Historian David Irving combines these interviews with archival pre-war film footage and information from Churchill's private diaries to help explain the event of unbridled terror. Available in DVD, 77 minutes, #90D, *$30*.

Olympiad: Festival of the People, Germany 1938

Leni Riefenstahl film documentary of the 1936 Berlin Olympic games—the greatest sports documentary produced. Includes rare footage from all angles. *Olympiad, Part I*—#148, 111 min., *$30*. *Olympiad, Part II*—#160, 90 min., *$30*.

The Rothschilds: Shares in Waterloo



The first of three movies made in 1940 under the National Socialist regime in Germany. A historical account of the Rothschild family's rise to fortune, set mostly in Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars, the movie reflected an ambitious political agenda. Beyond its indictment of Jewish intrigue and avarice, the movie aimed to show the "Judiafication" of British society at Rothschild hands, and thus demonstrate why, in Joseph Goebbels' words, Britons had become "the Jews among Aryans." With its striking juxtaposition of Nazi social criticism and racial theory, its twin assaults upon Jewish and British character, and its deft recycling of many key facts surrounding the House of Rothschild, this film deserves far more notoriety than has been its due. English subtitles. DVD, B&W, 97 minutes, #576, *$30*.

Third Reich in Color

This video brings subjects from National Socialist festivals, Hitler's inner circle, Goebbels' children at play, day-to-day life of the German soldiers, clips from most major campaigns and more. English commentary. VHS, #352V, 100 minutes, *$30*. Also in DVD, #352D, *$30*.

The Eye of the Third Reich

The subject of this film, Walter Frentz, was a personal cameraman for Adolf Hitler. This story has been woven with interviews with Frentz, excerpts from Frentz's diary and large numbers of his films and photographs. Rare shots of Hitler, military sites, personal visitors and the inner circle. A great documentary with awesome photography. English voice-over. VHS, 91 minutes, #93V, *$30*. Also in DVD, #93D, *$30*.

Afrika Korps

Original German newsreels and military films depicting Rommel's desert campaign. Footage shot by front-line cameramen captures the life and death struggle of Rommel's divisions against the British in 1942. B&W, German commentary, English subtitles. 81 minutes. DVD: #459D, *$30*. Also in VHS: #459V, *$30*.

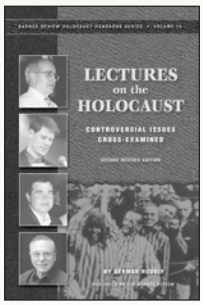
Hitler: The Unknown Soldier—1914-18

Adolf Hitler, the fighting man, is the subject of this chronicle of the future leader's combat experience as a foot soldier in World War I. Excerpts from Hitler's letters from the front, recollections of regimental comrades and evaluations by his officers offer a revealing portrait of a brooding, fearless loner who preferred battlefields to brothels, front line service to home leave, and kept the men he was frequently asked to protect at arm's length. English narration, color and B&W, 80 minutes, *$30*. VHS—#416V. DVD—#416D.

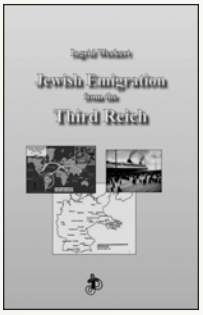
Hitler's Blitzkrieg—Parts 1 & 2

Gen. Leon Degrelle of the Waffen SS gives you his uncensored personal accounts and insights into the Third Reich and world leaders as he takes you along on Hitler's Blitzkrieg, vividly describing the tumultuous events of the war's early years. In PART ONE, ride along as the fast-moving German armies stormed across Poland in a brand new type of warfare. And in PART TWO, the Nazi armed forces blitz Holland, Belgium, France, Greece and Yugoslavia. Both videos are 90 minutes. Each retails for *$30*. Part 1 as a DVD is #421D; Part 1 as a VHS is #421V. Part 2 as a DVD is #440D. Part 2 as a VHS is #440V. (Please remember to indicate item numbers for desired format.) **BONUS:** Buy BOTH Part 1 and Part 2 for the combo price of $*50*.

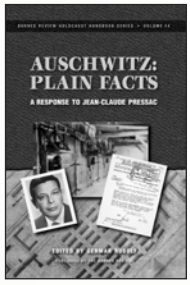
Books on the Holocaust . . .



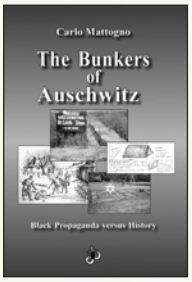
Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 the author lectured to audiences about the Holocaust in the light of new findings. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. It is a dialogue between the lecturer and the reactions of the audience. Softcover, 500 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, *$30*.



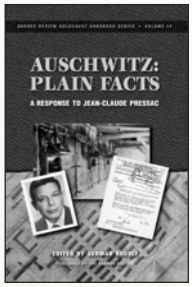
Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Jewish emigration is often depicted by the mainstream media and the court historians as if the Jews had to sneak over the German borders, leaving all their possessions behind. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities. Many Jews were allowed to leave with their possessions and given cash bonuses. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, *$8*.



Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute Revisionists with technical methods. In this book, Pressac's works are subjected to a detailed critique by scientific methods and his findings challenged. Pressac did not adhere to scientific or formal standards. Softcover, 197 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #542, *$20*.



The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. This study shows that the "extermination bunkers" never existed; how the rumors evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups within the camp; how this propaganda was transformed into "reality" by historians; and how material evidence debunks these rumors. Softcover, 264 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #544, *$20*.



Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chamber in that camp. This study investigates statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents to give a factual history of the building. Mattogno proves it could not have been a homicidal gas chamber. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, *$18*.

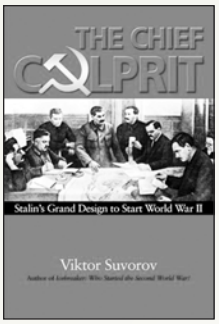
Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in ditches in Auschwitz. This book examines the testimonies and establishes whether these claims were technically possible using air photo evidence, forensics evidence as well as wartime documents. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, *$12*.

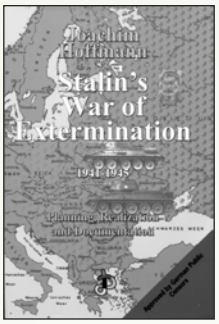
The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. With this book Dr. Arthur Butz, professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, has been the first writer to treat the entire Holocaust complex from the Revisionist perspective in a precise scientific manner. It was the first book published in the U.S. which won the academic dignity Revisionism is entitled. It continues to be a major revisionist reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This new edition comes with several supplements adding new information gathered by the author over the last 25 years. Called the best book ever written on the subject, you simply must add this one to your holocaust library. Softcover, 506 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #385, *$30*.

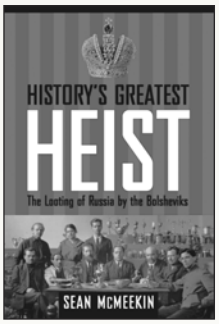
The Leuchter Reports: The Critical Edition. F. Leuchter, R. Faurisson, G. Rudolf. From 1988-91, American expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four expert reports addressing the question whether or not the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first report on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world famous. Based on chemical analysis of wall samples and on various technical arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could not have then been execution chambers. This edition republishes the unaltered text of all four reports and accompanies them with research updates. Softcover, 227 pages, B&W illustrations, #431, *$22*.

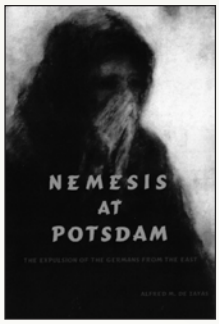
The Holocaust Industry. By Norman Finkelstein. The author, whose parents were incarcerated and survived "the holocaust," takes on the profitable holocaust industry, showing the shameless greed of its promoters, whom he accuses of exaggerating and lying. Just recently, even though he is Jewish and a holocaust believer, he was denied tenure after an impressive academic teaching career. Softcover, #220, 150 pages, *$16*.

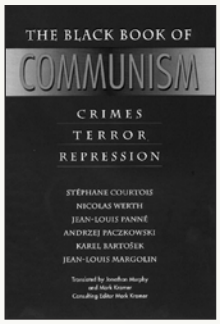
Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'. Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews during World War II. In 22 contributions (each at 30 pages), the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel. So many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians, and scientists are exposed. Second revised edition, softcover,

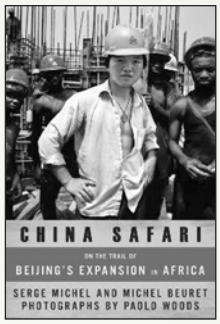












Communism Uncensored . . .

The Chief Culprit. By gutsy Russian Revisionist Victor Suvorov. Suvorov gives us the real history behind WWII in Europe. He moves the whole subject beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Suvorov goes into detail about Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe—and the world. Had Hitler not invaded Russia, most of Europe would have been overrun by the Reds. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, ***$39***.

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Josef Stalin's planned on conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, attacked in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet was censored in the rest of the West. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$40***.

History's Greatest Heist: The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks. How did the bankrupt Bolsheviks manage to stay in power through five long years of bloody civil war? Author Sean McMeekin draws on previously undiscovered materials from the Soviet Ministry of Finance and other European and American archives to reveal how the Jewish Bolsheviks financed their aggression via astonishingly extensive thievery of Russian Imperial art objects. Hardback, 302 pages, indexed, #533, ***$38***.

Nemesis at Potsdam. By Alfred de Zayas. The author gives an account of the horrifying expulsion of 15 million German-speaking men, women and children from East Central Europe in the months after the end of WWII. Millions died. The story of that atrocity is virtually unknown in the English-speaking world. Over 70 photos and maps. Softcover, 352 pages, #116, ***$30***.

Special Theme Issue of TBR: Russia & the Jews. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was a very popular author. Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled "200 Years Together." Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused a stir. Volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, was suppressed in the English-speaking world. Here is a detailed presentation of that banned book in magazine format. Sections include: October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in Communism; Revolution; Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Germany; and seven more chapters. Sale Prices: One to five copies are ***$8*** each; six or more are ***$5*** each.

The Black Book of Communism. A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power in the world. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. Hardback, 1,120 pages, #235, ***$49***.

China Safari: Beijing's Expansion in Africa. By Serge Michele and Michele Beuret. The authors tell the story of China's financial, cultural and physical invasion of Africa. Publicly the Chinese say their efforts are to "bring light to the Dark Continent," but in reality it is absolutely clear that Communist China plans to colonize Africa and exterminate the natives. Will Africa eventually turn into "China West"? Find out. Softcover, 336 pages, 16 pages of color photos, oversize, #525, ***$18***.

The Bunche Report: A Summary of Zionist Terrorism in the Mid-East, 1944-1948. A compilation of official United Nations reports on 259 separate acts of terrorism and murder against Palestinians from November 6, 1944, through September 17, 1948, all instigated and condoned by the Israeli government. Suppressed for 49 years, this report is based upon the work of Ralph Bunche, an exceptionally brave man who knew atrocities against Palestinians were being covered up by Israel on a daily basis. Booklet, 8.5" x 11", #20, ***$7.50***.

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Willis Carto and the American Far Right. By George Michaels, Ph.D. This reasonably balanced book covers the tumultuous yet highly productive career of Willis A. Carto from its initial stirrings through the founding of Liberty Lobby and the creation of *The Spotlight* and up to the seeming ruination of Carto's publishing empire. But Carto fights back—and wins again. Hardback, 341 pages, #505—on sale for ***$25!***

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Federal Reserve. By John Graham. Here's the real cause of the Civil War. A scholarly examination of an oft-neglected aspect of America's fratricidal civil war—how the great international banking houses of the world augmented the antagonisms between North and South to ensure a peace agreement could never be reached. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$15.*

End Times: The Death of the Fourth Estate. By Jeffrey St Clair and Alexander Cockburn. The authors lay bare the fabricated information we are subjected to in the media, the one-sided media scandals and more. Scrutinizes the "quality" print press and leading corporate media. Misrepresentation, suppression, ignorance, government shilling, the authors reveal it all. The need for a populist approach to media information dissemination is demonstrated. Softcover, 380 pages, #494, *$16.*

Transfer Agreement and Boycott Fever of 1933. By Udo Walendy. Before Israel could become a reality, it had to be populated. Many German Jews did not want to leave Germany when the Nazis came to power. The Zionists made a trade deal with Germany to bring more Jews to Palestine. The call by international Jewry to boycott German products left the German people in economic dire straits, causing anti-Semitism. Magazine format, Softcover, #65, 40 pages, *$7.50.*

Twilight of the Gods: A Swedish Volunteer in the 11th SS Panzergrenadier Division Nordland on the Eastern Front. By Thorolf Hillblad. A no-holds-barred narrative of conflict on the Eastern Front. This is the story of Erik Wallin, a Swede who volunteered for the Waffen-SS, serving in the panzer reconnaissance battalion of the 11th SS Panzergrenadier Division, a unit composed mainly of volunteers from Scandinavia. The division saw combat in the Courland Pocket, along the Oder River, and in Berlin. Softcover, 160 pages, #553, *$19.*

Jerusalem Testament: Palestinian Christians Speak, 1988–2008. By Melanie A. May. The heads of the three Christian churches in Jerusalem and the Holy Land speak. Their voices cry out for the dispossessed in Palestine, including many Christians: "In the name of God, end the siege over Gaza; 1.5 million people imprisoned without proper food or medicine; 800,000 without electricity supply. This is illegal collective punishment—an immoral act in violation of basic human and natural laws. It cannot be tolerated anymore." Softcover, 190 pages, #557, *$22.*

The Road Map to Nowhere: Israel/Palestine Since 2003. By Tanya Reinhart. This devastating analysis makes clear that Israel is using the "Road Map" to strengthen its grip on the remaining territory. The Palestinians continue to lose more of their land, hemmed in by Sharon's "Wall." A must read! Softcover, #495. 160 pages, ***$18.***

The CIA's Black Ops: Covert Action, Foreign Policy and Democracy. By John Nutter Ph.D.—Since 1947 the CIA has secretly worked to further U.S. power and overthrow governments abroad. The vast array of CIA "black ops"—against Saddam and international terrorists, secret Afghan operations, the overthrow of Guatemalan leaders, assassination plots against Castro, narcotics conspiracies, Mafia relations, and even plans to dupe top U.S. officials—are all discussed. # 311H, hardcover edition, 350 pages, *$30.*

The Dispossessed Majority. Very limited quantity! Written under the pseudonym of Wilmot Robertson, Humphrey Ireland actually wrote this classic. It tells us what to expect from America now that its former white majority is disappearing Profound and insightful. TBR purchased Ireland's last copies and can sell them only while supplies last. Hardcover, 616 pages, #586, *$30.*

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